THE DAILY NEWS 10c per week. IS DELIVERED of the newsboys on forty miles of road in Middletown and Portsmouth, and a fine proportion of the residents of Jamestown are its regular readers.

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Furnished Cottage
To rent for the winter for $200; the best weather in Newport for winter occupancy; has all modern improvements.
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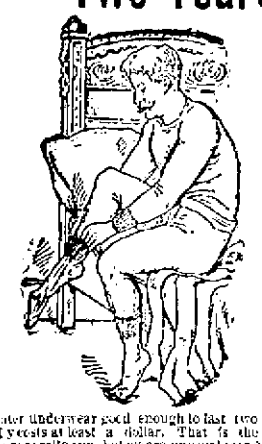

Winter underwear good enough to last two years usual yields at least a dollar. That is the way prices generally run, but we are unusual merchants and we have a word to say about our double textures

Underwear at 45c.

It is a quality that some dealers sell for 75c., and others at $1. It will easily last two years. The finish is soft and smooth, and it will not irritate the skin, no matter how sensitive. Another good thing about this 45c. underwear—the fleece will not rub off in washing.

Two kinds of folks ought to see these 45c. goods—those who count their dollars carefully, and those who want warm garments that will not irritate them.

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THE BANK OF NEW YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
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Capital $2,000,000. Established 1784. Surplus, $2,000,000
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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

Japanese Porcelain Ware of every description.
Lacquer Ware, Toys, Silk Goods, etc.

Porcelain Goods, - - - 5c. and up.
Toys, - - - - - 1c. and up.

In addition to the above we will offer at exceedingly low prices, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, which are specially hand made at our own house in Japan.

A FINE LOT OF
OLD ENGLISH AND DUTCH SILVER,
Odd Bits of Old China, Delft, Cut Glass and Bronzes.

Good Old Colonial, French, Dutch and English Furniture.
Hall and Mantel Clocks.

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Burlingham's Art Rooms,
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A fine and beautiful stock of Flowering and Ornamental Plants. Also Metal Designs, very fine, for cemetery. Imported Moss Wreaths and Crosses, Palm Leaves, Wild Smilax, Holly Wreaths, Immortelles, etc., etc.
Give me a call. All are welcome at
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Fine Perfumes!

Roger & Gallet's and Palmer's Extracts
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Of all kinds, at all prices,

Make useful Christmas gifts. We are showing this season a better selected line than ever before.

Edward P. Marsh,
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BUSY TODAY

"Gathering up the Wrecks of Time."

Will be ready for our regular business again tomorrow, morning.

In the meantime we desire to express our deep obligations to a public who have by their generous patronage made our Xmas sales this year the largest in our experience.

Very Respectfully,

A. C. TITUS & CO.

Second Edition.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE UNITED PRESS.
SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Program of Committee on Ways and Means.

Report Accompanying the Tariff and Bond Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—In the House of Representatives today the full program of the committee on ways and means, so far as it refers to an early presentation of measures for revenue relief and for the issuance of bonds in aid of the exhausted condition of the treasury reserve, was carried out by Mr. Dingley, chairman of the committee, presenting both the tariff and bond bills as they have been agreed upon by the majority of the committee. The bills were accompanied by the following report:

The committee on ways and means, to which was referred so much of the President's annual message and so much of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to revenue and the condition of the treasury, and also the President's special message presenting the urgency of immediate action of Congress in a direction calculated to bring relief, reports that the committee appreciates the seriousness of the situation and the importance of prompt remedies so far as Congress can give them.

Your committee regards the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as a most potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encountered, and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence even in the financial operations of the government. It is as impossible for a government to have to a continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial standing, as it is for an individual. It is impossible also for a government to continue in this condition without casting a shadow of doubt and discouragement over all business operations within its borders.

The serious fact which we are called upon to confront is that in the two and a half years that have elapsed since July 1, 1893, this government has had an insufficiency of revenue to meet current expenditures amounting in the aggregate to about $133,000,000. Even in the first half of the present fiscal year the deficiency will reach about $20,000,000, and about $3,000,000 in the present month, and up to the present time there is no sufficient ground for opining that this insufficiency of revenue will not continue during the remainder of the fiscal year, and how much longer no one can safely predict.

If the consequences of such a chronic deficiency were only the necessity of borrowing money to get current expenses in time of peace, even this would afford abundant reasons for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more wide-reaching than that. Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal notes to pay current expenditures, and thus to supply additional means to draw gold from the greenback redemption fund, in short, to create the "endless chain" of which the Secretary of the Treasury complains, and which has made it necessary to sell issue after issue of bonds to replenish the reserve. This will be clearly seen when it is remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued and sold a little over $162,000,000 of five per cent. ten-year, and four per cent. thirty-year bonds, from which he has realized about $182,000,000, and after redeeming $882,000,000 of United States legal tender notes with the proceeds has been obliged to immediately pay out $133,000,000 of these demand notes to meet current expenditures, and thus has furnished $133,000,000 of governmental demand notes, to be again and again used to draw gold from the treasury.

It is evident that so long as there is insufficient revenue this performance will go on, and bond sale after bond sale will be required. It is also evident that if there had been a sufficiency of revenue these redeemed legal tender notes would not have been paid out at once and there would have been so much the less opportunity to draw gold from the treasury. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that if, in the first six months of the distrust which inaugurated the run on the redemption fund, the treasury had been receiving revenue more than adequate to meet expenditures, so as to temporarily hold the redeemed notes, the disposition to present these notes for redemption would have soon been overcome. That would have undoubtedly been the case if the redemption fund had been increased in the spring of 1893, and never allowed to fall below the $100,000,000 minimum.

And the necessity for more revenue from the point of view of the maintenance of the redemption fund is not taken away by the fact that we have $50,000,000 of cash in the treasury in addition to the $100,000,000 (part gold) required as a working balance. This $50,000,000 represents $50,000,000 of redeemed United States legal tender notes, for whose redemption we borrowed $50,000,000 in gold. If we continue to pay them out to meet a deficiency of revenue, then presently they will come back again to draw $50,000,000 more from the treasury, which we must supply by selling $50,000,000 more of bonds.

The suggestion, therefore, that we need no more revenue because we have a cash balance of $50,000,000 of government notes in the treasury that can be used to pay any deficiency for the next six or twelve months, is in effect a proposition to issue more bonds to meet a deficiency which should be met at once by providing more revenue. In other words, those who oppose raising more revenue in such a situation, in effect—whether they intend to do so or not—favor borrowing in preference to paying as we go along.

Your committee believes that it is the duty of the House of Representatives, to which body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from $40,000,000, sufficient to put an end to the deficiency—and to do this without delay, too—leaving to others, whose co-operation is required to finally place such legislation on the statute books, to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the President's special message, setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the prompt action, only emphasizes the duty of the House.

In response to the urgent call of the President, your committee has felt impelled to act with all possible dispatch. Two facts have led your committee to look to an increase of customs duties as the most appropriate source of additional revenue. They are, first, the fact that we are already raising a disproportionate amount from internal revenue, which has always been regarded as a war resort—indeed, Jefferson took the ground that excise taxes should not be resorted to by the federal government as sources of revenue in time of peace, and the Democratic national convention maintained the same doctrine in 1884. And, secondly, the fact that by increasing customs duties on imported articles which we can and ought to produce or make at home for revenue purposes, we can at the same time incidentally encourage stricken industries and materially aid in turning in our favor the balance of trade, which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year, and which has caused a demand for gold for export, which our treasury has been called upon to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us on account of excessive imports we must export gold or (what is the same thing) promises to pay gold, to pay the excess of imports over the exports.

Your committee has not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines, as a majority hope can be done in 1897-98, not only because it knows that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months;

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Paper Hangings
—AND—
WALL DECORATIONS.

Largest and Most Extensive Line in New England.

Choice Designs in Lincrusta Walton.

Paper Hangings with Gretonnes to match, Burlap for Panelled Ceilings, complete line of Room Mouldings.

JOSEPH MAYER,
68 & 70 Spring Street.

DUNRAVEN IN NEW YORK.

As Usual, He Declines to Talk with Reporters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—White Star liner Teutonic came up to Quarantine from the lower bay early this morning. By a special treasury order Lord Dunraven and his friend, Mr. Glennie, were permitted to leave the steamer before the customs officers boarded her, and at 7:30 o'clock White Star tug Everts, with H. Maitland Kersey, the agent of the line and Lord Dunraven's representative in this country, on board, steamed alongside and took them off. The tug steamed away for the Twenty-fourth street dock, where the visitors were landed. They at once entered a carriage which was in waiting, and were driven to Mr. Kersey's residence. Neither Lord Dunraven nor his friend would speak to reporters.

BY PROMPT ACTION.

Carefully Planned Uprising in Asia Minor Frustrated by the Governor.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The representative of the United Press in Constantinople telegraphs, under date of December 25, as follows: News has been received here that a carefully planned uprising in Tarsus, Asia Minor, was frustrated December 15 by the prompt and energetic action of the governor. Six of the rioters were wounded. Captain O'Neil, commanding United States cruiser Marblehead, is outspoken in his commendation of the efficiency displayed by the governor.

BIG BATTLE PROBABLE.

General Campos Marching to Meet the Insurgents.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—Passengers by steamship Olivette report that Martinez Campos left Havana last night for Matanzas with ten thousand troops, to meet the insurgents under Gomez and Maceo, and is reported to be marching on the province of Havana. It is said that a big battle will take place within the next fifteen hours, which will decide the fate of the Cubans. All communication with Cardenas has been cut off, and no railroad tickets are sold beyond the city of Cardenas, as all the track beyond that point has been blown up.

Brigadier General Lacret is reported in Los Palos, province of Havana, with a strong band of insurgents, and there is another band in Colonderon, about thirty miles from Havana.

November 23 Gomez captured the town of Roque, between Colon and Matanzas, and hoisted Cuban flags on the public buildings. The officials of the town came in and offered their congratulations. Gomez took all the city funds.

During the past two days the insurgents have destroyed twelve sugar plantations. The Diario de La Marina published an article this week, calling upon all loyal subjects to come to the rescue of Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—A despatch from Havana says that General Martinez Campos's victory over the insurgents at Colizeo has not checked the advance of the rebels.

DISPERSED BY POLICE.

Attack on a Chicago School by a Mob of Russian Jews.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—About 4 o'clock yesterday a telephonic message was sent to the Maxwell street station, saying that a mob was stoning the St. Aloysius school at Maxwell and Jefferson streets. Patrolmen were sent down to disperse the crowd, and found a mob of Russian Jews making an assault on the school. The sisters in charge had closed and bolted the front doors and fled to the basement, where they were hiding. A large band of boys and young men were hurling bricks and paving stones through the windows, and the building was badly wrecked. The policemen charged into the rioters and succeeded in placing three of the ringleaders under arrest. A crowd of frantic women surrounded them, beat them with fence pickets and clubs, hurled stones and sticks at them, and tried to trip them, so that they might be trampled under foot in the crush. The officers drew their clubs to save their lives. The arrival of a patrol wagon put an end to further attempts to rescue the prisoners.

THIRTY DROWNED.

French Steamer Heloise Sunk by the Bellerophon.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A despatch to the Figaro from Algiers says that the small French steamer Emile Heloise has been run down and sunk by British steamer Bellerophon, and thirty passengers were drowned. Twenty-five of the drowned persons were natives.

Death of a Brother of ex-Governor Davis.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 26.—Colonel D. B. Davis, brother of ex-Governor John W. Davis, and engaged in the butter and egg commission business in this city, died suddenly at Atlanta, Ga., early this morning.

COMMERFORD,
TAILOR,
235 Thames Street.

CORK PAVEMENT.

A new form of street pavement is highly commended by a correspondent of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, who has evidently looked into the subject with some care in the course of a recent European trip. It is called "cork pavement," from the fact that cork is the most characteristic and important element in the amalgam of which it is composed. It consists of granulated cork, mixed with mineral asphalt and other cohesive ingredients compressed into large blocks. Numerous advantages are claimed for it: cleanliness, noiselessness, durability, elasticity, freedom from slipperiness whether wet or dry, and moderate cost. Unlike wood, it is non-absorbent, and hence insolubrious; it presents the minimum resistance to traction; it is elastic under passing loads, and thus does away with the vibration caused by heavy teaming. The blocks are imbedded in tar, and rest upon a concrete base six inches thick.

It is noted that while in Boston, New York and other American cities asphalt is growing in favor, because it is regarded as comparatively noiseless, in Paris it is being replaced with wooden blocks laid on a firm concrete foundation. In London the hard Australian Jarrah wood is a favorite paving material. It is curious that in Paris the main objection to asphalt is its noisiness, for, while it lessened the rumble of vehicles, it greatly intensified the clatter of horses' feet. In both Paris and London the slipperiness of asphalt when wet has been found a great objection, and it is regarded as the most difficult and expensive material to keep in repair.

Cork pavement has been tested for four or five years in Melbourne, Sydney and other Australian towns, and also in London and Edinburgh, and the results have been universally favorable. The correspondent states that the scepticism which he had entertained as to its practicability was removed by the two specimens which he examined in London last autumn. One section in Liverpool street, leading to the Great Eastern railway station, had been in use for nearly two years, on a sloping thoroughfare subjected to continuous heavy traffic. The policeman on duty there declared that slipping of horses on the pavement was unknown. Blocks that had been taken up for examination showed, when compared with new ones, that wear had reduced their thickness less than one eighth of an inch.

Cork is comparatively inexpensive for this purpose, because its uses have up to the present time been so very limited, being employed chiefly as stoppers for bottles, in sole, life preservers, and as floor covering in the form of linoleum. It is evident that waste material from these sources could be utilized in paving. It is also claimed that the supply could be indefinitely increased, for the cork oak can be stripped of its outer bark every eight years, and it is said to thrive under this operation for one hundred and fifty years and upward. It is, therefore, held that a more extensive demand would not greatly enhance its price.

A pavement that would combine the qualities of durability, noiselessness, freedom from slipperiness and sanitary merit is certainly an ideal one. It would be an unspeakable blessing if the Belgian blocks that fill our business thoroughfares with the din of a pandemonium could be replaced by such a material. Heretofore there has been no noiseless pavement that would stand the wear and tear of heavy traffic. It should be worth the while to give the new material a thorough trial here in Boston, under conditions that would test its merits in every respect possible. Washington street, for example, between Cornhill and Haymarket square, being now in a most discreditable condition, should be a good field for the experiment.—[Boston Herald.

HOW LINCOLN WHIPPED THE CHAMPION OF CLARY'S GROVE.

Denton Offutt, Lincoln's employer, was just the man to love to boast before such a crowd. He seemed to feel that Lincoln's physical prowess shed glory on himself, and he declared the country over that his clerk could lift more, throw farther, run faster, jump higher, and wrestle better than any man in Sangamon county. The Clary's Grove boys, of course, felt in honor bound to prove this false, and they appointed their best man, one Jack Armstrong, to "throw Abe." Jack Armstrong was, according to the testimony of all who remember him, a "powerful twister," "square built and strong as an ox," "the best-made man that ever lived;" and everybody knew the contest would be close. Lincoln did not like to "tussle and scuffle," he objected to "woolling and pulling;" but Offutt had gone so far that it became necessary to yield.

The match was held on the ground near the grocery. Clary's Grove and New Salem turned out generally to witness the bout, and betting on the result ran high, the community as a whole staking their jack-knives, tobacco plugs and "treats" on Armstrong. The two men had scarcely taken hold of each other before it was evident that the Clary's Grove champion had met a match. The two men wrestled long and hard, but both kept their feet. Neither could throw the other, and Armstrong, convinced of this, tried a "foul." Lincoln no sooner realized the game of his antagonist than, furious with indignation, he caught him by the throat, and holding him out at arm's length, he "shook him like a child." Armstrong's friends rushed to his aid, and for a moment it looked as if Lincoln would be routed by sheer force of numbers; but he held his own so bravely that the "boys," in spite of their sympathies, were filled with admiration. What did fair to be a general fight ended in a general hand shake, even Jack Armstrong declaring that Lincoln was the "best fellow who ever broke into the county."—McClure's for January.

BALL PROGRAMS
At the Daily News Office.

BUY USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Smoking Jackets, House Coats and Bath Robes
IN GREAT VARIETY.
$5.00 to $12.50.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UMBRELLAS,
$1.00 to $8.00.
A very useful gift.

New Furnishing Goods
Are always received by yesterday. We have everything in that line at lowest prices.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
Leaders in useful holiday presents.
208 Thames Street. 208

HIGH-CLASS
Furniture.

OLD EMPIRE STYLE, ANTIQUE CARVED OAK,

GILT FRENCH AND ITALIAN DESIGNS.

Made from best materials, thoroughly artistic and substantial, newest and best designs and by most skilled workmen.
Lowest prices consistent with best workmanship.

GEO. E. VERNON & CO.,
91 John Street, Newport,
Running through to 84, 86 & 88 Levin Street.

THE BEE HIVE.

Closing Sale
—OF—
COATS and CAPES.

Our established policy not to carry over any garments from one season to the other, compels us to name prices that positively do not cover the cost of the cloth. We still have a good variety to select from. Come and be fitted and you will find prices lower than you expected.

The Bee Hive.

DECEMBER 21, 1895.

PRESENTS OF FINER NATURE.

Beautiful Turkish and Persian Rugs, $12.00 to $30.00.
Real fine, Rare Vases, $10.00 to $25.00.
Choice Embroideries, $10.00 to $18.00.
Screens, $4.75 to $30.00.
Carved Ebony Stands, $6.50 to $33.00.

KAZANJIAN & CO.

☞ We are not open evenings.

This Morning's News.

NEW REVENUE BILLS

Prepared by the Ways and Means Committee

Reported to the House by a Strict Party Vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Despite Democratic appeals for delay, and Democratic assertions that such legislation was unnecessary, the tariff and bond bills, prepared by the Republican members of the ways and means committee, were ordered to be favorably reported, at the full meeting of the committee, held yesterday, by a strict party vote. All the members of the committee, except Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, and Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, were in attendance. The session lasted 2½ hours. The Democrats made a general protest against both measures.

Bill No. 1, submitted to the full committee, is the bond bill, and authorizes the secretary of the treasury at his discretion to issue 5 per cent 5-year coin bonds for the redemption of United States legal tender notes, and for no other purpose, the bonds to be floated by public subscription.

The tariff bill imposes a duty of 60 per cent of the McKinley rates on lumber, wool and woolens, except that carpetings get a higher duty.

The Democrats endeavored to secure three days' debate, to gain a postponement of two or three days in which to study the probable effects of the measure if enacted, also to have the bond bill debated before the tariff bill, but the Republicans adhered to their original arrangements.

Chairman Dingley stated to the committee that the bills were not framed as a Republican measure, but as one calculated to save the credit of the government, which, according to the president's message and to personal communications made by Secretary Carlisle to members, was endangered. The condition of the treasury, from their representations, demanded immediate action, and the Republicans had prepared emergency bills on lines which seemed most expedient.

Mr. Dingley laid particular stress on the assertion that the first bill did not constitute and was not intended for a revision of the tariff. Consequently, there was no necessity for a long discussion of the bill. The Wilson act had been taken as the basis for the tariff bill. An estimation of the probable increase of revenue to be derived from the tariff bill had been made, based on importations under the Wilson act in 1894. This showed a probable increased revenue of $10,000,000, which about equalized the deficit of the past year—$12,000,000, it was estimated, would be derived from the increase on raw wool; $11,000,000 from manufactured wools, and $11,000,000 from the 15 per cent horizontal advance on other schedules.

Hope the President Will Sign the Bills.

The Republicans had waived their protection principles for the time in preparing these bills, said Mr. Dingley. "They hoped President Cleveland would waive antagonistic views that he might hold and sign the bills."

One of the Democrats asked why the Republicans had not gone to the full extent of the McKinley bill, to which Mr. Dingley replied that they would do so if they had the power. The Democrats on their part contended that the effect of the bond scheme would be to retire the greenbacks by holding them in the treasury, and said the Republicans proposed to do indirectly just what the president had recommended and what they (Republicans) denounced. The tariff bill, they claimed, was a strictly Republican measure, and a measure for which Presidens Cleveland had not asked.

Mr. McMillan asserted that there was no need for additional revenue, as the treasury statement showed a cash balance of $170,000,000.

Mr. Dingley replied that $70,000,000 of this was in greenbacks, which had not come in as revenue, but had been redeemed by gold. While on their face they constitute part of the cash balance, to pay them would continue the endless chain. The Republican plan would provide for the expenses of the government without encroaching on the gold reserve or employing redeemed greenbacks.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Turner, to strike out the second section of the bond bill providing for treasury certificates of indebtedness, and by Mr. McMillan, to make these certificates subject to taxation, as are greenbacks and other currency. Both were lost, but Mr. Tarsney voted with the Republicans against Mr. Turner's amendment.

Chairman Dingley will present a report explanatory of the bills. The Democrats say that they have not time to prepare a minority report.

Aim to Relieve the Treasury.

The two bills were presented to the house today, and their text is as follows:

No. 1—A bill to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue.

Be it enacted, etc.: That in addition to the authority given to the secretary of the treasury by the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of at not less than par in coin, in coupon or registered bonds of the United States, to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed 3 per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, in coin, after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized; and the secretary of the treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legal tender notes and for no other purpose. Whenever the secretary of the treasury shall offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act, or by the resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the treasury department and at the subtreasuries and designated depositories of the United States.

Sect. 2—That to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing or which may hereafter exist, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000, payable in three years after their date to the bearer, in lawful money of the United States, of the denomination of $50, or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at the treasury department and at the subtreasuries and designated depositories of the United States, and at such postoffices as he may select, and such certificates shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in the section, and for no other.

Wool and Lumber Affected.

Bill No. 2—A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency. Be it enacted, etc.: That from and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported wools of classes 1 and 2, as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other animals, except as hereinafter provided, and on all shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on all woolen rags, mungo and flocks, a duty equivalent to 60 per centum of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled, "An act to reduce the revenue and equalized duties on imports and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act; and on all wools and Russian camel's hair of class 3, as defined in said act, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected and paid the several duties provided by the said act approved Oct. 1, 1890. And paragraph 259 of schedule K, and also paragraph 635 in the free list in an act entitled, "An act to reduce taxation to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until Aug. 1, 1898.

Sect. 2—That from and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles, made in whole or in part of wool, worsted or other material described in section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, 60 per centum of the specific pound or square yard duty imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled, "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions an limitations thereof. In addition to the ad valorem duty now imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled, "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894; and on carpets, druggets, buckings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed-sides, art-squares and other portions of carpetings, made in whole or in part of wool, the specific square yard duty imposed on each of said articles by said act approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions an limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty imposed on such articles by said act, which became a law Aug. 27, 1894.

Sect. 3—That from and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 671 to 683, inclusive, of an act entitled, "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent of duties imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled, "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all conditions and limitations of said last named act, but pulp wood shall be classified as round, unmanufactured timber exempt from duty; provided, that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty on the lumber and other articles mentioned in said paragraphs 671 to 683 inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law enforced prior to 1890.

Sect. 4—That on and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles mentioned in schedules A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, L, M and N of an act entitled, "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 15 per cent of the duty imposed on each of said articles by existing law in addition to the duty of Aug. 27, 1894; provided, that the additional duties imposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article beyond the rate imposed thereon by the said act of Oct. 1, 1890, but in such case the duties shall be the same as was imposed by said act, and provided further, that where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said last named act, the rate of duty thereon shall not be further increased by this section, but shall remain as provided by existing laws.

Not Much Business Transacted Tuesday.

The session of the house Tuesday was brief, the only business transacted being the distribution of the president's message among the several committees having jurisdiction over the various parts thereof and the passage of a bill making Palm Beach, Fla., a port of entry. Speaker Reed had read a communication from the chamber of representatives of Brazil, felicitating the house of representatives of the United States on the president's strong position on the Monroe doctrine.

The senate presented a Christmas present to the south, as Mr. Hill of New York appropriately characterized the bill repealing the proscriptive disabilities passed at the close of the war against the service of ex-Confederates in the United States army and navy.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, which was referred, urging a Latin American union.

America's Champion Leading.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed yesterday, when Pillsbury (white) beat Lasker in a Ray Lopez after 45 moves. Tschigorin was not well and did not play with Steinitz. Present score: Pillsbury, 4½; Lasker, 3½; Steinitz, 1½; Tschigorin, 1½.

MOVEMENTS OF INSURGENTS.

Gomez and His Army Believed to be Nearing Habana.

HABANA, Dec. 26.—There is great anxiety in this city over the continued advance of the insurgents on this stronghold of the government.

As a matter of fact there was very little accurate information of the exact whereabouts of the insurgents or the course they were taking, the military authorities themselves being much at fault as to where the enemy was to be met. They continued throughout the day to express no utter disbelief that an attack could be contemplated on Habana itself, and their confidence did much to strengthen that of the other residents of the city.

Much is still made of by the authorities of an engagement at Coliseo plantation, which they insist was a signal victory over the forces of Gomez. After this check, they assert, the insurgents will not dare to advance upon Habana. The fact remains that the westward course of the insurgents continues, and active preparations continue for the immediate defense of the city against an assault.

It was announced during the afternoon that Captain General Campos was expected to arrive in Habana at 5 o'clock from Guanabana, near Matanzas, making the seventh change of his headquarters in two weeks, or since the unchecked progress of the insurgents through Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces commenced, and always to the westward or nearer Habana. This fact in itself is regarded as highly significant of the critical situation of Habana and as a relinquishment of any hope on the part of the Spanish commander of bringing the insurgents to a standstill outside Jurneo, or any part between Matanzas and Habana.

May Be a Scheme of Campos.

The arrival here of the captain general makes it evident that the base of operations against the insurgents must now be Habana direct. If it is true that General Campos has deliberately suffered the advance of the insurgents into the open and populated country where they now are with the purpose of closing in behind them while he attacks them from Habana, thus crushing them between the upper and nether millstones, his arrival in Habana shows that the hour for his coup has arrived.

How much of an available force the Spaniards have left in the rear of the insurgents to co-operate in such a blow is not accurately known, but the official reports themselves indicate that it is in a badly disorganized condition, that it has suffered serious losses from the insurgents, and that the country through which they have come is almost a barren waste, with means of communication in every direction cut off and in bad condition for technical military operations such as the Spanish rely on for success. A combined attack on Habana by the insurgents would necessarily be in the nature of a pitched battle—a very different matter from the skirmishes and feints by a small force, which have been adopted thus far to lead away the Spanish forces, while the main column eludes them and advances out of their reach.

Campos at the Capital.

Upon his arrival here last evening, General Campos made known his belief that General Gomez has designed his movement, which has thus far proved so successful, merely as a raid into the heart of his enemy's country and as near to Habana as it was possible for him to go, intending then to fight his way back. General Campos believes that the whole aim of the insurrection was the destruction of property, and he asserts that they have already initiated a retreat. He states that he has foreseen this purpose, and he asserts that he has taken effective measures to prevent their return to Santa Clara. They will be compelled to fight at Matanzas, he says, or to surrender. He does not believe that they can effect a retreat without destruction.

The captain general was accorded an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival here by the city authorities and by a committee representative of all the political parties. So far as can be learned he expresses unabated confidence in the success of the Spaniards, and believes that the hour of the destruction of the insurgent forces is at hand. He brings news that a battalion from the city of Sancti Spiritus, in the province of Santa Clara, has arrived at Union de Reyes, in Matanzas, about 15 miles south of the city of Matanzas, and a battalion from Holguim, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, is on its way to Guanabacoa. The Spanish army, he says, for whom these re-enforcements are coming forward, are in an advantageous position about Matanzas. Nothing is said of the presence of the insurgent forces west of Matanzas, between that point and Habana.

It is not thought probable that it is the intention of the insurgents to engage in a pitched battle, and much anxiety is felt to know whether they have actually initiated a retreat, and whether the elusive strategy they have hitherto employed will serve to open a way for them in either direction they choose to go.

Shocking Marine Disaster.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 26.—Twenty-two persons lost their lives on the schooner Victoria, Captain Bridgebury, believed to have foundered with all on board off Cabot island, on the Newfoundland coast, a few days ago. Among them were a family named Noseworthy—husband and wife and five children. The stem of the Victoria has been picked up at Horse Island.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

President Has His Eye on Several Distinguished Men For That Impotant Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—President Cleveland is just now devoting a large share of his time to the consideration of the personnel of the Venezuelan boundary commission, to the exclusion of practically all other public matters, including that of another bond issue, which latter matter he regards as temporarily, at least, in the hands of congress.

It is thought that the president is especially anxious that Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court should head the commission, but there are said to be reasons why it would not be expedient for the chief justice to relinquish, even for a short time, his place as presiding officer of the court.

The matter, however, it is believed, has not yet been definitely settled, and Mr. Fuller may yet be called upon to form one of the commission. Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, it is believed, has already been offered a place on the commission, and if he has not accepted it is thought that he surely will do so. The name of ex-Secretary Robert Lincoln has been suggested, and it is believed that the president now has it under consideration.

The fact that Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court served on the Behring sea commission has naturally brought forward his name in connection with the Venezuelan commission, but there are good reasons to believe that his name has been passed over.

The name of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont has been considered by the president, but whether he would accept is by no means certain, nor can it be stated positively that the president is fully satisfied as to the expediency of his appointment. Many other names have been suggested and are now under consideration.

Workers Claim Pledges Were Broken.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The street railway trouble broke out afresh yesterday on the Girard avenue branch, and as a consequence no cars are running on that line. The men claim that the division superintendent, in sending out cars, gave preference to the new men. The old men stood around and saw nearly all the cars going out with imported motormen and conductors running them, and finally started a revolt. Obstructions were piled on the tracks and threats were made of riot if attempts were made to remove them. A squad of mounted police was called for, and the scene of the trouble is now surrounded by a howling mob of 10,000 people, who, however, are not molesting the cars.

Great Damage to Shipping.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The heavy gale has continued all around the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and many small wrecks have occurred within the sight and knowledge of those on shore. A trawler took refuge at Aberdeen in a much damaged condition, five of the men on board having been drowned. In Kingstown bay the bodies of the crew of a lifeboat which went to the rescue of a vessel which was flying signals of distress, but which was capsized before reaching the ship, are coming ashore.

Was a Native of New Hampshire.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 26.—Dr. George W. Dame, rector emeritus of the Church of the Epiphany of this city, died suddenly of heart failure. He was 83 years old, and had been rector here for 55 years. He was a prominent Mason, having been master of one of the lodges here from 1815 to 1869, and grand chaplain of the grand lodge since 1864. He was a native of New Hampshire, was a professor in Hampden Sidney college and was president of the old Danville Female college for many years.

Elopement Leads to Murder.

DES MOINES, Dec. 26.—A sensational tragedy, resulting from an elopement, occurred here in the murder of Walter Scott, a young business man, by S. R. Dawson, whose daughter, Clara, was a few hours before married to Scott. The young people have been lovers for some time, but Miss Dawson's parents would not consent to their marriage. Mr. Dawson at one time incarcerated the young lady in an asylum for the insane in order to remove her from the path of Scott.

Tache to Visit Satolli.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 26.—Archbishop Tache of St. Boniface, who has been the leader in the fight against the Greenway government on the school question, leaves here this week for Baltimore, where he is to be the guest of Cardinal Satolli, and attend the ceremonies in connection with the conferring of the red hat. It is said his mission will have a bearing upon the present school fight in Manitoba.

Looks Bright For the Tailors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A break in the ranks of the contractors, causing a stampede, resulted in a large number of contractors having made terms of peace with their employes. Schoenfeld is satisfied that the lock-out will not last longer than Saturday next, and that by Sunday morning the 2200 locked-out garment workers in this city and vicinity will be back at work under the old agreement.

WE HAVE A NEW LOT OF

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS

Which we will sell cheap for cash. Also Toy Trunks.

STEVENS'S, 48 & 50 Spring St.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

Franco-American Soup, Devilled Crabs, Table Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Plum Pudding—Punch Sauce, G. & D. Mince Meat, ½ gal.; 1 quart glass Fancy Crackers. Petit Beurre, Algerias, Wheat Meal, Breakfast and Dinner Biscuit.

New Cider, New Crop New Orleans Molasses, Turrinos, Bonbons, Nougatines, Chocolate Marshmallows and Peppermints, Cherries in Creme de Minthe, French Glace Fruits.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

GROCERIES

At Lowest Prices.

As may be seen from the following samples:

BEST CURRANTS, 4c. per pound.

MIXED NUTS, 12c. per pound.

FINEST CITRON, 2 pounds for 25c.

D. E. YOUNG,

130 Thames Street.

IT IS WORTH YOUR WHILE

to call at my store and see a

CARLOAD

—OF—

POTATOES

I am taking in today

—AT—

45c. a bushel.

JAMES A. EDDY,

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES STREET.

NOTICE.

On and after Nov. 1, and till April 1, my shop will close every evening at 7:30 o'clock, except Wednesday, 9, Saturday 11:30 o'clock.

PUSEY A. PEER, JR.

GROCERIES.

ESTABLISHED 1840

We have a few cases of

Qts. Piper Heidsieck

Champagne which we will sell until Christmas

At $27.00 per case.

PELEG BRYER & SON.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of groceries and market supplies of Frank L. DeBlois in the store on the corner of Broadway and Farewell street, has resumed business in that place, and will be happy to meet his old customers and all others who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS.

FLOUR!

We have the following brands in stock and are selling

Washburn's Triple Extra

at $4.50 a barrel.

BOVEY'S BEST,

$4.25 a barrel.

Pillsbury's Best,

$4.25 a barrel.

WHITE SATIN, Pastry,

$4.00 a barrel.

HUNGARIAN,

$4.00 a barrel.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

Smith's Building, Broadway.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Boiled Cider,

FOR CHRISTMAS PIES.

Florida Oranges, Grape Fruit and a full assortment of Goods in our line for the Holidays.

OUR MIXED NUTS

Are all new. We mix them ourselves—we don't buy ready-mixed nuts from old stock.

PECKHAM & MANCHESTER

68 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.

One Brewster C Spring Victoria.
One Demarest Victoria.
One French C Spring Victoria.
One English Cabriolet.
One Speeding Wagon.

Will sell cheap as we need room.

Fludder Bros., 16 Beach St.

When buying tobacco, see that you get a brand that exactly suits your taste and temperament. If you appreciate a tobacco of high quality—enjoy a cool, sweet, delightful smoke, get

LORILLARD'S

Rose Leaf

CUT PLUG

the height of tobacco perfection; a tobacco that neither bites the tongue, or fouls the pipe. Delights the young smoker, thoroughly satisfies the old smoker. It's all tobacco prepared by the LORILLARDS—that's why. Sold everywhere, 2 oz. for 5c. Try it.

CHRISTMAS DAY FOOTBALL.

The football game Christmas afternoon between the Newport and Fort Adams teams drew a good sized crowd to Freebody park. The grounds were of course wet—and in places wetter--making it often difficult for the runners to start. Play began shortly after 2:30 o'clock, the Newports kicking off. They soon had the ball, and by steady gains by the backs forced it to the Forts' goal line, W. McLean scoring after about ten minutes' play. Tobin failed in the try at goal. In the remainder of the half, though the Newports did not lose the ball after the kick-off, they failed to increase their score, the ball being on the twelve-yard line when time was called. In the second half both sides played faster, and toward its close, though the soldiers worked hard, they were evidently tired out. The Newports began scoring about in the middle of the half, and kept it up so fast that the spectators lost track of the score. The interference seemed to improve and the soldiers, though working like beavers, could not stop the runners except after good gains. The quickest goal was the fourth. The soldiers kicked off to Newports' twenty-yard line, and W. McLean picked up the punt and re-gained about fifteen yards. A criss-cross was tried, and W. McLean went around the right end and with the assistance of good interference scored a touchdown. Albro on the next kick-off made an almost similar run, and just before time was called Barry took the ball to the ten-yard line before one of the Fort sprinters—and they were good runners—brought him down. There was some slugging in the line, and one short fight on the grounds outside the players. D. McLean was knocked out by a blow in the jaw and was mad enough to fight; a tall soldier was disqualified for this performance, but the spectators agreed that he was not the worst offender. Tobin slipped in the "swamp" and was nearly incapacitated by the fall, but he was able to continue, and captained the team and passed the ball well. The three Newport backs all did good work, and the line held and supported them so well that the Forts secured the ball only once on a fourth down. The soldiers seemed somewhat more familiar with the game than on Thanksgiving day. They played a steady, rugged game, but their lack of knowledge of the game, and lack of practice, told against them. The sides were as follows:

NEWPORTS.		FORT ADAMS.
Albro, l. e.,		r. e., Hines
Burke, l. t.,		r. t., Barry
Cozzens, l. g.,		r. g., Schroeder
De Lage,	centre	Ford
Faerber, r. g.,		l. g., Kennedy
Sayer, r. t.,		l. t., Toolin
Barry, r. e.,		l. e., Vanack
Tobin,	quarter	Davis
D. McLean,	left half	Stanley
Horgan,	right half	McCarty
W. McLean,	full back	Patton

Referee—F. King; umpire--Coggeshall; linesman--Benson.

Score—24 to 0. Touchdowns—W. McLean, 5; D. McLean, Albro. Goals from touchdown—W. McLean, 2.

In the morning the Rovers were at the grounds to have their pictures taken. After this had been done the players indulged in a little practice, during which Andrews had his wrist sprained. This is about the most serious accident that has happened to any of the Rovers this season, and it was not sustained in a match game.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual report of the state committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is just out, and shows some interesting facts:

The eighty-eight associations have 25,526 members, and the Women's Auxiliary numbers 8,462 members. Twenty-six associations have buildings valued at $1,640,000, and there are building funds in addition, secured for proposed buildings, amounting to $133,403. The sum of $259,654 was spent last year by these associations for current expenses, and of this amount forty-three per cent. came from memberships and income from buildings.

One hundred and thirty-six men are giving their whole time to the work, as paid secretaries and physical directors. In addition to one hundred and twenty young men's meetings and ninety-one Bible classes each week a large number of educational and gymnasium classes are held, and hundreds of lectures and entertainments given. The association libraries contain 31,023 volumes. In fifty-one associations work for boys is also carried on. thirteen hundred young men professed conversion during the last year.

The work as a whole is in good condition throughout both states, and increased expenditures at nearly every point indicate increased interest in this special line of work for the moral, physical and mental upbuilding of young men. The supervision and extension of the work for young men and boys is delegated to the state executive committee.

MODERN FASHIONS.

A SMART FROCK IN DARK GREEN AND BLACK, FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

A smart frock for little girls is of dark green and black boucle cloth, with a bodice of Campbell tartan silk, over which the boucle material forms a cut-out waist effect. The back, like the front, is in blouse effect, with a lining to which the skirt is seamed. Two tucks at the elbow are in accordance with the latest

style. Gilt buttons hold the cloth in place on the waist, which buttons in the back. A mixture showing many bright colors slightly veiled in black boucle threads is very jaunty with a silk blouse of bright plaid. A blue plain crepon with blouse of the same, and velveteen in gay colors and a fancy design for the cut-out overbodice, is extremely stylish. Plain brown cashmere, with the same material in bright plaid for the waist, is serviceable and pretty.

GOOD CHEER ON EVERY SIDE.

How the Glad Christmas-tide was Observed in Newport.

Christmas was observed in Newport in common with all the civilized world. For many weeks the children have been looking forward to the coming of the glad holiday, and the older people have been busily preparing for their entertainment and for making all hearts glad by gifts and kindly remembrances. For the last few weeks the shopkeepers have been displaying a wealth of holiday goods and during the past week have been busy disposing of these to their patrons. The Christmas trade had been increased by the excellent weather of the season, weather which had permitted all able to be about to make their purchases without interruption by rain or snow, and a continuance of which on Christmas day made it possible for all to go about among their friends, carrying with them evidences of bounty and good will. It had been a good season for the poorer people, who were not forced to suffer from extreme cold or the usual hardships of winter, and all had an opportunity, in a measure at least, to share in the good cheer and pleasures of the glad Christmas-tide.

The public observance of the holiday began Monday night, Christmas eve, when two of the Sunday schools and numerous families had Christmas trees and entertainments for the children. While many a belated purchaser was seeking among the depleted stocks of the tradesmen gifts to take home to wife and children; while merchants and their employes were hurrying to get their wares to the purchasers' homes and to the dwellings of those to whom they had been sent as gifts, many a house was resplendent with light and resounded with the glad exclamations and songs of the children, for whom many trees were shorn of their burdens of joy and good cheer.

Early in the evening the children of the Sunday school of Trinity Church gathered in Kay chapel for the service preparatory to their Christmas tree. Here they sang carols and listened to an address by Rev. Mr. Jackson, and then marched to the guild room, where a large tree, laden with gifts, was the centre of attraction. Many willing helpers made light work of the distribution of the gifts, in which teachers and scholars alike had a goodly share, and after an hour of pleasant social enjoyment all separated, well satisfied with this beginning of their Christmas festivities. A feature of the entertainment was the singing by the children, who had been trained by Mr. Irving P. Irons and who entered into the exercises with a heartiness which must have well rewarded their director for his labors.

The Sunday school of the Channing Memorial Church had its entertainment in the parlors of the church, beginning at 7 o'clock. The tree occupied a conspicuous place, and with electric lights shining amid its branches made a very pretty spectacle. After brief exercises the gifts were distributed, each scholar, teacher and the pastor receiving a share. The children remained for a time for the further enjoyment of the entertainment, and then separated to find other pleasures awaiting them at their homes.

The religious observances of the Feast of the Nativity began with the midnight services at the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist. At 5 o'clock the first masses at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's were held, and at 6 o'clock there were services at Kay Chapel for the Scandinavians of the mission connected with Trinity Church, and at the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church for the Swedes of that faith. These services conformed to the customs of the Fatherland, and were conducted by the ministers in charge, Rev. John Hedman at Kay Chapel and Rev. Charles Paulson at the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were early celebrations of the Holy Communion in the Protestant Episcopal churches, at St. George's at 6 o'clock, at Emmanuel at 7:40 and at St. John's and Trinity at 8 o'clock, and morning services with sermons and a second celebration later in the morning. Masses were also said at the Roman Catholic churches, at St. Mary's at 10:30 o'clock and at St. Joseph's at 7, 9 and 10:30 o'clock. There were special musical programs, and the several churches were appropriately but not extensively decorated with Christmas greens. The musical programs were published Tuesday, with the exception of that at Emmanuel, which was as follows, under the direction of Mr. David Carter, organist and choir-master: Organ prelude, "Cujus Animan," Rossini; Hymn No. 51; "Venite" Eb, Burrowes; "Te Deum" in D, Field; "Jubilate" in G, Walmsely; Hymns Nos. 50, 539 and 225; "Sanctus" in C, Ouseley; "Gloria in Excelsis," old chant; postlude, Festale Marche. The religious services of the day were concluded by the vespers at St. Mary's and Joseph's, when special musical programs were rendered.

The day was not altogether agreeable outside, but there was not enough chill in the air to cool the ardor of the people, and good cheer was found on every side. There were family gatherings and Christmas trees, and the spirit of the day was evident everywhere. There was little of a public nature to entertain the people, the football game and the performances at the Opera House attracting goodly numbers. Business was generally suspended throughout the day, and the streets presented their usual holiday appearance, with little to disturb the quiet.

The only public Christmas entertainment of the day was that of the Newport Asylum. The inmates were given the usual Christmas dinner at noon, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon assembled in the chapel for their annual entertainment. The room was prettily adorned with greens, and a handsome tree occupied a conspicuous place. After brief exercises the presents were distributed to the twenty six inmates, each receiving a useful gift, a box of candy and fruit, the eight men having also a new pipe and a package of tobacco. The gifts were selected by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbor, who exercised in their choice the same good judgment which is manifested in the kindly care they bestow upon their charges.

This evening the Sunday schools of the First Presbyterian, First, Thames Street and Swedish Methodist Episcopal, Second Baptist and St. George's churches will have their Christmas entertainments, and the other Sunday schools of the city will celebrate during the following week, the entertainments extending beyond New Year's.

DIVERSE.

My world grows narrow; all its different ways
Are only one, that leads to where thou art.
Where thou art not, light dies from all the days;
So take me as I am, and keep—Sweetheart!

O brave new world, outstretching free and wide!
O wonder that it holds such joy for me!
The glory, and the pity, and the pride—
Here am I, Dear. What wilt thou have me be?
—[Anna C. Brackett, in Harper's Magazine for January.

FANCIES.

Aunt Fanny—Goodness, Tommy! What a lot of toys Santa Claus has brought you!

Papa—Yes, indeed! Tommy has toys enough to last him a couple of days.—[Puck.

She—I have heard that you said I was fond of the sound of my own voice.

He—Well, you have yourself admitted that you like music.—[Philadelphia Record.

Shiny Pete—Chee, but I got 'er snap!

Shoebrush Bill—W'at's dat?

Shiny Pete—I shines a felly ever' day w'ot's got'er wooden leg!—[Chicago Record.

"Have you got a permanent position, Jawley?"

"I think so. Snip & Co. have employed me to collect your account with them."—[Harper's Bazar.

Uncle Bob—What are you going to be when you become a man, Tommy?

Tommy—I'm going to be a soldier, 'cos then I can fight all I want to without being spanked for it.—[Harper's Bazar.

Visitor—Where is it that man lives? Must be outside the city limits, isn't it?

Resident—Outside the what?

Visitor—The city limits.

Resident—We haven't any.—[Puck.

Student (hurriedly accosting a mate of his) —Sapperlot, there are a couple of creditors close on my heels.

Fellow Student—Quick, run into the savings bank over the way; nobody will look for you there.—[Buntes Allerlei.

"Mr. O'Rafferty," said the judge, "why did you strike Mr. Murphy?"

"Because Murphy would not give me a civil answer to a civil question, yer honor."

"What was the civil question you asked him?"

"I asked him, as polite as yez plase, 'Murphy, aint yer own brother the biggest thafe on Manhattan Island, excepting yourself and your uncle, who is absent at the penitentiary at Sing Sing?'"

"And what rude answer did he give to such a very civil question?"

"He said to me, 'Av course, prisint company excepted;' so I said, 'Murphy, you're another,' and struck him wid me fist."—[Chicago Times Herald.

PERSONALS.

....Dr. Joseph Czajkowski, a foreign bacteriological expert, is reported to have discovered the microbe of measles.

....John Dillon, M. P., will soon wed Mary Mathew, grandniece of Father Mathew, the founder of the temperance movement in Ireland.

....Captain Thomas Morley, a survivor of the charge of the light brigade, Libby Prison and the Ford Theatre disaster, is living in Washington and is in good health.

....Miss Caroline Rustad, a Scandinavian spinster, sixty-five years old, living in Whitehall, Wis., has turned over her savings for the last twelve years, amounting to $200, to the fund for relieving the Armenian sufferers in Turkey.

....The statue of Ole Bull, which the Scandinavians of Minnesota are to erect in Minneapolis, is being modelled by Fielde, the Scandinavian sculptor, of that city. It is expected that the bronze statue will be completed in about six months.

....The Wilson family abounds in official life in Washington. In the House there are Wilson of New York, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Idaho and Wilson of South Carolina. Then there are Secretary Wilson of the state of Washington and Postmaster General Wilson of the cabinet.

....President Crespo of Venezuela is a tall, heavy man, with a countenance revealing force and determination. He is abstemious in his habits, and generally goes to bed at 8 o'clock in the evening. He is in the habit of summoning his Ministers to him at sunrise. He is fond of cattle ranching, and is a fine equestrian.

....The rumor that Joseph Cook is ill in Kobe, Japan, is not credited by Henry L. Clayton, his manager, now in Chicago. "He was here," he says, "just before sailing for Australia and made arrangements with me to book him for a lecturing tour of this country for the season of 1897-98, and I have done so. I have heard from him within the last few weeks, and if he was in such poor health he would have written something about it."

....The memory of M. Pasteur will not die in France. A number of cities, including his native place, Dôle, have already decided to erect monuments bearing his name, and now it is announced that Paris will also honor the great scientist in the same manner. The initiative was taken by the officers of the Pasteur Institute, and the committee of arrangements is to include the presidents of the Senate and Chamber, the president of the City Council, the various Cabinet officers, the military governor of Paris and others.

....Henry Russell, of London, the author of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" "A Life on the Ocean Wave," etc., will be eighty-four years old next Tuesday. Many years ago he visited this country, and he relates the following incident as illustrating the hazy ideas of music entertained by many people in those days: "I gave a sacred concert one night at the Presbyterian Church at Rochester, N. Y., and among other pieces I played on the organ the 'Hallelujah Chorus.' The concert over, one of the deacons of the church, a tall, angular Yankee came up to me and said: 'Wa'al, Mister Russell, as a reule we are very pleased with your playin' on that noble orgin, but we don't like your playin' theatrical music in the church.' 'Theatrical music!' I exclaimed, aghast; 'why, deacon, that was the "Hallelujah Chorus," which the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston (a musical society of great reputation) are constantly performing.' 'The Handel and Haydn Society, did yew say? Wa'al, they're a most respectable firm, so I guess yew may go on playin' it.' These were the sort of men I had to deal with then, honest and kindly people, though they knew nothing of music. A simple ballad would always move them; and a stirring patriotic song would rouse them to enthusiasm."

CHARLES B. ATWOOD.

In the death of Mr. Charles B. Atwood the West loses an architect who had already done great work on behalf of the public, but seemed destined to do still more toward improving canons of taste and beautifying the dwelling places of the people. As to the dignifying and elevating effect of his work there could be no stronger proofs than the various structures built under his guidance at the World's Fair. The peristyle was his, and the art palace, which still stands as a memorial to his genius, was by general consent one of the finest architectural works on the Exposition grounds.

The people of Chicago must regret deeply that Mr. Atwood's fine æsthetic talent could not have been used in carrying out some of the plans he cherished for beautifying the city. Possibly no one else among modern architects was so well qualified for the task. His death impedes a work which, in the course of time, would have added materially to the glory of Chicago. But in regretting their loss the people will not forget the gratitude already owing to the genius which was so largely instrumental in perfecting the World's Fair. If Mr. Atwood had done nothing else than the art palace his name would still be secure of a long and honorable fame.—[Chicago Record.

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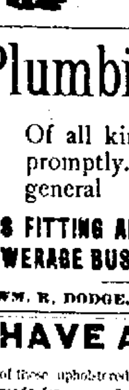

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Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type for three-sixths of an inch make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal. "Wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1895.

THE LATE PANIC.

It was a panic, and that is about all there was of it. That it was artificial and without reason, is proven by the quick recovery and the return of stock and bond values to their former condition. While it is true that professional dealers and speculators were some of them caught napping, it is also true that banks and people holding these securities as investments will scarcely be affected. And yet there has been no abatement in the possibilities of war. The American position is as firm to-day as ever, and the President has not withdrawn in the least from his policy of upholding the Monroe doctrine and warning Great Britain against encroachments on American soil. The reaction in the market, therefore, must be traced to other causes.

The fact remains, however, that the President's message and the precipitate action of Congress were simply made the occasion for a raid on stocks. All the conditions in America and Europe were favorable for a bear movement, and manipulators never fail to make the best of their opportunities, whether in the interest of a boom or a panic. The severe depression brought about at this time was not even a nine days' wonder, for it was practically over in less than half that time. And now that better things have come about it is seen that the panic they created in this fashion has caused little permanent disaster, and notwithstanding the intensity of statements regarding shrinkages in value caused by the war talk the market is resuming its normal condition, the game of the bears having now been played. Meanwhile the railroads whose stocks have been thus juggled with are carrying just as many passengers and as much freight as ever, and their profits are not diminished by the proceedings in the great speculative mart. The real value of their shares has been unchanged and their earning capacity is as great as ever, and the real loss to investors who pursued the even tenor of their ways will be very small, if it is found to exist at all.

But this does not excuse President Cleveland for throwing the firebrand among so much combustible material, or Speaker Reed, John Sherman, Senator Hawley and others for declaring on the impulse of the moment that they approved the President's action, and were ready to sustain him to the letter. It was a strange case all around. The contagion of excitement seized upon the people not only in Washington but in every part of the country. It swept our wisest and most conservative men off their feet, and for the time appeared to have addled their brains. But it was soon over. Even earlier than usual men came to take a sober second thought, and to see that this country cannot afford war with England or any other nation. All our interests lie in the direction of peace, but we do not propose to abandon the Monroe doctrine one jot or tittle in order to secure it. That doctrine can be maintained without war, and it was a bit of almost unpardonable wickedness to threaten war at this time in defense of that principle. Very many do not believe that there is anything in the Venezuelan situation which has to do with the Monroe doctrine, and the President himself appears to have been in doubt at that point, since he asked a commission of inquiry to settle the matter in his own mind.

That being true, Mr. Cleveland did wrong to send to Congress a message which virtually assumed that we were bound to interfere, even at the cost of hostilities. He practically passed upon the case in advance, and then proposed to leave it to a commission. And Congress in its mad haste approved and endorsed his message at every point. Probably neither the President nor Congress thinks so today. As it is never too late to mend, all departments of the government should now proceed to rectify the error, and the people should keep their souls in peace.

NOT HOPEFUL.

It is an exhibition of pettyfoggery on the part of Congress to couple a bill for the relief of the country from its present embarrassments with a purely personal and partisan attachment. It is evidently thought that through stress of circumstances the President may be forced to give his official sanction to a measure which he does not approve, and which has no other than a personal and partisan backing.

It is not necessary to discuss the merits of the wool question in order to condemn the proposed proceeding. These are times when Congress should proceed on broader principles than to be bidding for votes at the next election, or going outside the one issue before the country—the preservation of our credit and good name throughout the whole world. There should be no bazaring over petty conditions and no strifes along partisan lines. If higher taxes are needed, they should be levied without the thought of fear or favor. The people are willing to pay taxes sufficient to keep the treasury full to overflowing, but the proposed tax on wool and woolens is not for government revenue so much as for the benefit of individuals and corporations. In these times every dollar raised by taxation should go to the public treasury, bearing favors for distribution to some less critical period. We very much doubt if Mr. Cleveland can be forced to abandon his convictions by such a process as is now inaugurated. To say the least, it is a doubtful experiment, and not worthy the occasion or the men engaged in it.

KANSAS MURDERERS.

The state of Kansas presents a sorry spectacle in the failure of its governors from time to time to do their duty as the law directs. The jails are crowded with murderers who have been found guilty in the first degree and are as yet unpunished. This is because under the law of the state the day for the execution of murderers is set by the governor, and it is said that Kansas has not had a governor in years who was willing to sign a death warrant.

Through this failure to do their duty the governors are nullifying the action of the courts and setting at defiance the principles of justice as laid down and adopted by the state. We can understand how some men might shrink from signing such a warrant, but when it comes to that it is clear that the man who cannot conscientiously discharge the duties of his office should resign and let another take his place. If there is anything that could justify the application of lynch law it would be such a case as this.

If Kansas does not approve capital punishment it should repeal the law providing for it, but for no reason whatever should the chief executive of a state become the greatest lawbreaker of all.

The English newspapers are pretty well agreed that "Great Britain or the United States will have to back down," and insist that "it must not be Great Britain." A similar outcry is heard in America with the variation: "The United States must not back down." But it is noticeable that the British press supports Lord Salisbury in his contention much more heartily than do the American newspapers President Cleveland. It may be that a little backing down on both sides will be in order, as it is confessed that we do not understand the situation yet, and shall not until that $100,000 commission investigates and reports. It is a pity that President Cleveland had not waited until he was sure of his premises before sending so warlike a message to the country.

The supreme court of New York has decided that the constitution of that state prohibits gerrymandering. The judges ruled that when the supervisors of a county divide that county into assembly districts they must obey the requirements of the constitution literally, and make those districts as nearly equal in population as practicable, of convenient and contiguous territory, and compact in form. And so they have set aside a division in St. Lawrence, where the figures stood 4,003 in one district and 39,686 in the other. As compared with many other cases, this was pretty close figuring to begin with. There was no politics in the case, as both districts are strongly Republican.

These are the days when statesmanship is called for at Washington, and not men who amuse themselves by playing politics. It is no time for partisanship. The President is a Democrat, the House of Representatives a Republican body, and the Senate a tied body. The President can do nothing of himself. These three powers must agree in order to success, and neither party can hope to have all things its own way.

The Cuban revolutionists are said to be moving on Havana, with a prospect of an early capture of the city. But what is "said" from Cuba depends so much on who "said" it that we are never quite sure what to think about it.

Ex-President Harrison ventures the opinion that the Congressmen made fools of themselves by their action as to Venezuela. And in this opinion he is doubtless with the majority of his fellow-citizens.

This country is not going into the shadows, as some people are fond to suppose. Not even the President and Congress are big enough to ruin it, and especially while working at cross purposes.

The clouds gathered over New York this morning about the same time that the steamer bearing Dunraven was announced in sight. Thunder and lightning later.

Springfield, Mass., is about to build a $250,000 high school building, which speaks well for the metropolis of western Massachusetts.

Mr. George W. Vanderbilt's housewarming at "Biltmore" yesterday must have been an interesting as well as a notable affair.

The floods are still raging in some sections of the West, and inflicting great loss upon the farmers.

The Daily News congratulates all its readers on having enjoyed a merry Christmas.

It was a pleasant Christmas day, for which every one should be thankful.

HINTS FOR GIRLS MAKING VISITS.

When the note of invitation from your friend arrives, the first thing to do is to answer it, setting the day and the train when she may expect you. She probably mentioned the first in her invitation, and enclosed a time-table so that you might select your train. Having decided on this, keep your engagement. Do not allow a slight inconvenience, or an invitation elsewhere, or a caprice, to let you change your plan. Go when you are expected, and stay as long as you are asked to stay. An invitation usually mentions whether your friend would like you to come for a week, or ten days, or a fortnight, or it may read thus: "Please give us the great pleasure of a visit from you. Come on Friday afternoon and stay until Tuesday," or on "Monday, and help us celebrate Louisa's birthday, which occurs on Tuesday; we will hope to keep you with us until Friday." It is very much pleasanter to know for how long you are invited than to have it left uncertain; but when no time is mentioned, one takes it for granted that a week will cover the period of the visit.

A girl will find her pretty traveling dress, which at this season is of rough cloth, dark brown or blue by preference, with a thick jacket and a neat little hat, suitable for walking, driving and sight-seeing while away from home. She must be sure that her boots and gloves are in dainty order, without missing buttons, and, if she chooses, a fur collar or boa and a muff may complete her out-door costume. For use in company, afternoon teas, evenings, little gatherings of friends at dinner, or any fete to which she is invited, a pretty waist of silk or chiffon and a skirt of silk or fine wool will be appropriate. In packing waists use plenty of soft white tissue paper, so that they will come out unfolded at the journey's end. Your mother will provide you with a simple evening gown, if she thinks it needful, and a girl never looks sweeter than in simple white muslin or in a white gown of some sort. With the white gown must be white shoes, and house gowns of all kinds need dainty footwear.

Now, pray forgive me, but when going on a visit never omit your nightgowns, changes of underclothing, stockings and handkerchiefs in abundance. A lady is never unprovided with enough of these essentials. Take your own comb and brush, your tooth-powder, tooth-brush, cold cream, and all the little toilet accessories which you like to have at home. Supply yourself with pins, the common kind and the sheath kind and have your needle and thread in case of a rent to be mended.—[Harper's Round Table.

THE RELIGION OF THE ARMENIANS.

Armenians claim that their ancestors were Christians before the end of the first century of our era. But their history points back to Gregory, the Illuminator, a prince of the royal life of Armenian kings, as the founder of their national church. He was born A. D. 257, and after many persecutions was consecrated in 302 as the head of the Armenian church. His successors took the title of patriarch, later of catholicos, and are elected by the bishops. The Bible was translated into Armenian about 431 A. D. The Armenian church was part of the Greek church till the year 491, when its catholicos solemnly annulled in full synod the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. Since that time it has been a church by itself, which fact has done much to perpetuate the nationality in spite of its people having been absorbed into other nations.

In doctrine it differs but little from the Greek and Roman churches. It has a liturgy of its own, which includes the Nicene creed and prayers of the fathers used in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. It offers prayers for the dead, but does not believe in purgatory nor allow indulgences. It has several orders of clergy, bishops, priests and deacons, besides minor officers. Priests must marry before they can be ordained, but not after. The priesthood is hereditary, the son assuming it on the death of his father. Baptism, which is by trine immersion, is administered to infants as well as adults, and the Lord's supper is administered to all baptized persons.

In the sixteenth century the Jesuits succeeded in creating a schism in the church and a new organization, called Catholic Armenians. This movement resulted in severe persecutions by the Turkish government, till in the middle of the eighteenth century, on petition of the catholicos, Peter the Great of Russia took the Armenian church under his care, and since that time its official head has had his residence in the dominion of the czar. There are two other officials bearing the title of catholicos, also patriarchs at Constantinople and Jerusalem.—[The Congregationalist.

THE CONTINUITY OF OUR POLICY.

The most impressive demonstration in Mr. Olney's painstaking presentation of our protest against the dogged and stolid determination of Great Britain to help herself to what she wants first, and then arbitrate on what she doesn't care about, is the continuity of our policy and course of conduct. For fifty years we have been reminding England of her duty in very much the same terms. Mr. Olney's despatch is but a little more emphatic than Mr. Bayard's, Mr. Bayard's but a little more so than Mr. Evarts. The crescendo is violently accelerated in the President's message, but did not Mr. Seward himself foam at the mouth for a purpose over the Trent affair. Mr. Cleveland has shown common sense enough hitherto, to be credited with realizing that with only twenty-five thousand trained soldiers and fifty or sixty modern warships our government makes itself absurd in the position of defying a power which builds a new white fleet every year. Mr. Cleveland means probably that the commercial blacking now in charge of Mr. Chamberlain in the British colonial office shall be met by some American bluff not less offensive. Mr. Seward only raged by word of mouth when he saw that he could really do nothing more than expend language. When he was finally in position to mean business, as in the despatches in which Seward ordered the French out of Mexico, he was extreme in diplomatic decorum. They are the grave, courteous and convincing utterances of a statesman, a statesman who had only to give the word to set great armies and fleets in motion, which had been carefully prepared against the contingency of their services being required. Seward's words were not as bellicose as some we have heard lately, but they helped to shape history and raise the renown of his country. The best that history will be able to say for President Cleveland's war talk will be that it made the jingoes dead ducks in the Presidential canvass of 1896.—[Boston Transcript.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Good cook for small family; must be willing and obliging and have Newport references. Box 38, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Good strong girl to assist with general housework. Apply to Jamestown Post Office, Jamestown, R. I.

SALESMEN wanted, $5 daily, no deliveries or collections, costly outfit free, side line or exclusive. Manufacturers, 341 Market St., Phila.

WANTED—Strong girl for housework and to assist with the care of children; wages $2 a week; white preferred. Box 18, Daily News Office.

CHRISTIAN MAN wanted, not employed, acquainted with church people, $18 per week. Write Standard Manufacturing Co., 11 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—To assist in general housework, a Swede who has recently arrived in this country. Apply 22 Broadway.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED.

Horses to Board for Winter.

Large, light, well-ventilated box stalls, 11x16 feet. Spring water. Best of care. Paddocks for exercising. Horses met at Wickford Landing, Wickford, on 24 hours' notice. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address Locust Hollow Farm, East Greenwich, R. I.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Lower tenement 19 Rhode Island avenue; modern improvements, steam heat. Possession given December 1. Apply on premises, or to E. T. Bosworth, Planing Mill, West Broadway.

TO LET—Upper tenement at 479 Spring street. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—After Dec. 31, lower tenement 10 Everett street. Modern conveniences. Apply upstairs on premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Christmas day, a pocket book containing money. The finder will please return to Box 96, Daily News Office.

LOST—A card photograph wrapped in paper with a lady's visiting card. The finder will please address P. O. Box 171.

LOST—Between Miss Alderson's news store and Crimson street, envelope containing two gold pens. Reward if returned to Miss Alderson's news store, Washington square.

NOTICES.

All Members of Aquidneck Grange

Are requested to be present at the next regular meeting, Thursday evening, Dec. 26. By order of the W. M.

Middletown, Dec. 21, 1895.

NOTICE!

All persons are forbidden to hunt or shoot on the farms of

EDWARD P. SISSON,
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A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four and one half per cent. (4½) will be paid on and after Thursday, January 2d, 1896.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

The National Exchange Bank.

Dividend No. 61.

A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 1st, 1896.

EDWARD NEWTON, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1895.

Island Savings Bank.

Dividend No. 45.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of five per cent. per annum has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, January 15th, in accordance with the by-laws.

EDWARD NEWTON, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 15, 1895.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Dividend No. 57.

TWO PER CENT. payable on and after January 2, 1896.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 23, 1895.

Aquidneck National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., 23rd. Decem. 1895.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Lewis L. Simmons was elected President in place of Hon. Th mas Coggeshall, resigned.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Our Christmas

TURKEYS

are all gone. Our fresh stock for Saturday and New Year's will arrive tonight. Call early and we will fit you out at reduced prices.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER.

TO NEWPORTERS AWAY FROM HOME.

The Newport Journal, established in 1867, is made up each week from the best matter of the Daily News, and contains all one will want to know about Newport affairs when away. The paper will be sent for so long or so short a time as one may wish it at the rate of $2 a year, including domestic postage, and the address will be changed as often as desired.

Sample copies free.

T. T. PITMAN, Publisher.

Administrator's Notice.

EDWIN S. BURDICK hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of John T. Dodge late of said Newport deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I., December 20th, 1895.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.—For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Rain; warmer tonight, and colder Friday; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity until Friday night—Cloudy weather and rain tonight, possibly followed by snow; colder Friday afternoon and night; easterly winds, shifting to westerly Friday.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

An energetic storm extends from central Ontario southward to the Gulf states, with its centre in eastern Kentucky. This disturbance is composed of the two storm centres mentioned in Tuesday's report, which ordinarily would have passed over our district ere this, but proved of very slow movement. Rain in large quantities has fallen in the Ohio valley and around the southern lakes, and snow is now falling in parts of the lake region. It is fair west of the Mississippi river, although conditions in the Northwest favor further storm development. A promise of colder weather is in sight, as a cold wave is advancing this way from the West. Temperatures are below the freezing point in the western lake region, and thence westward they decline very rapidly, being as low as 20 degrees below in northern Minnesota. Low temperatures also prevail in the southwestern states, notably in the Texas "pan-handle," where the reading is 10 degrees. This cold weather will be greatly in advance before reaching us. Threatening skies cover the New England states, with continued high temperature.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Dec. 26.	8 A.M.	12 M.	2 P. M.
Temperature.	50	51	47
Barometer.	30.03	29.91	29.91
Wind.	SE	SE	SE
Weather.	Fair	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Sun rises	7 h 12 m
Sun sets	4 h 16 m
Moon sets A. M.	1 h 57 m
Length of day	9 h 04 m
Day's increase	0 h 02 m
High water	3 h 10 m A. M.; 3 h 31 m P. M.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27.

Sun rises	7 h 13 m
Sun sets	4 h 17 m
Moon sets A. M.	2 h 55 m
Length of day	9 h 04 m
Day's increase	0 h 02 m
High water	3 h 59 m A. M.; 4 h 17 m P. M.

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, Dec. 9, 2 h 09 m, A. M., E.
New Moon, Dec. 16, 1 h 30 m, A. M., E.
First Quarter, Dec. 24, 6 h 22 m, A. M., W.
Full Moon, Dec. 31, 3 h 51 m, P. M., E.

NEW TODAY.

[NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS ARE LISTED HERE.]

Wanted—Girl; 4th page.
Wanted—Cook; 4th page.
Lost—Pocketbook; 4th page.
Lost—Photograph; 4th page.
To Let—Tenement; 4th page.
Richardson—Cigars; 5th page.
Whitfield Tuck—Stoves; 5th page.
Schreier—Clearing Sale; 5th page.
James A. Eddy—Potatoes; 2d page.
A. C. Titus & Co.—Notice; 1st page.
The Boston Grocery—Flour; 2d page.
Welsh Brothers—Reduction; 5th page.
Carry Brothers—Apples, etc.; 8th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 4th page.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.—Notice; 5th page.
J. H. Barney Jr. & Co.—Notice; 8th page.
American & Red Star S. S. Line; 5th page.
J. A. & H. H. Barker—Turkeys; 4th page.
M. H. Lappin—Special Wrappers; 8th page.
Whipple & Son—Cottages for Rent; 2d page.
W. C. Langley & Son—Underwear; 1st page.
Newport National Bank—Dividend; 4th page.
C. E. Hammett, Jr.—Calendars, etc.; 8th page.
Pimlicoe & Manchester—Jeddo Coal; 8th page.
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.—Notice; 5th page.
Geo. A. Weaver & Co.—Clearance Sale; 5th page.

Changes of advertisements cannot well be made after 11 o'clock in the morning.

To Rent—A cottage, centrally located, nine rooms, with modern conveniences, for $20 per month to small family.

FOR SALE—On Hammond street, a lot 40x100 feet. If sold within two weeks a reduction in price will be made.

A. P. BAKER.

BANK NOTICES.

Union National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, January 14, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 13, 1895.

First National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the choice of directors will be held Tuesday, January 14, 1896, from 11 to 12 o'clock M.

NATH'L B. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1895.

National Exchange Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking room, Tuesday, Jan. 14 at 3 P. M.

EDWARD NEWTON, Cashier.

Aquidneck National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1895.

National Bank of Rhode Island

OF NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 13, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held in their banking room Tuesday, January 14, 1896, at 3 P. M.

T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Newport National Bank.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of directors will be held Tuesday afternoon, January 14th, 1896, at 3 o'clock.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 12, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

FRANCIS WILLIS of New Shoreham, R. I., hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of New Shoreham, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of Lot Mott late of said New Shoreham deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

New Shoreham, R. I., Dec. 14th, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN MAHAN hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of Ludlow Mahan late of said Newport deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I., December 23th, 1895.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, Wall street, Opening Prices—Atchison, 15; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 71½; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 45; Lead Trust, 25½; Lead Trust preferred, 86; Louisville & Nashville, 67; Northwestern, 100; Reading, 6½; Rock Island, 67½; St. Paul, 68½; Sugar Trust, 101; Western Union, 87; Chicago Gas, 66½; Leather preferred, 61; Distillers, 16.

Noon—Money on call, 6 @ 7 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5 per cent.; exchange, dull, with actual rates at $4.85¾ @ $4 for sixty days, and $4.89½ @ $4.90 for demand; posted rates, $4.89 @ $4.91; commercial bills, $4.87 @ ¾; bar silver, 80½; government bonds, easier; 4s, reg., 108; 4s coup., 109; railroad bonds, firmer; Pacific 6s,——. Stocks showed a reactionary tendency after 11 o'clock, and under sales to realize profits prices receded ½ to 2 per cent. There was no special pressure to sell and the market was devoid of excitement. In the decline Big Four went back to 39½, Burlington & Quincy to 70½, Louisville & Nashville to 66½, Missouri Pacific to 38, and Western Union to 86½. Leather preferred and Reading were the only fairly weak features of the market, the former falling to 61½ and the latter to 5½. Leather preferred subsequently rallied to 61½. An old-day speculation was irregular.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

	Noon.
Atchison	14¾
Canada Pacific	51
Canada Southern	49¼
Chicago & Alton	170
Chicago & Alton preferred	150
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	67¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis preferred	85
Cotton Oil Certificates	17
Delaware & Hudson	125¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	156½
Denver & Rio Grande	14½
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	44¾
Erie	19¾
Erie preferred	29¾
Illinois Central	98
Kansas & Texas	11½
Lake Shore	140¾
Lead Trust	26
Louisville & Nashville	
Michigan Central	98
Missouri Pacific	38
New Jersey Central	10¾
North American	4¾
Northern Pacific	5¾
Northern Pacific First preferred	13½
Northwestern	99¾
Northwestern preferred	144
New York Central	98
New York & New England	
Ontario & Western	12½
Oregon Navigation	17
Pacific Mail	27¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	9¾
Reading	5¼
Rock Island	68
St. Paul	69
St. Paul preferred	136
St. Paul, M. & Man.	148
Omaha	37¼
Omaha preferred	120
Sugar Trust	101½
Sugar Trust preferred	97
Texas Pacific	8¼
Union Pacific	8¾
Wabash	6¾
Wabash preferred	16¼
Western Union	86½
U. S. Cordage	6¾
U. S. Cordage preferred	17½
Duluth	
Duluth preferred	
Gen. Elec.	36½
U. S. Rubber	28¼
U. S. Rubber preferred	81

BOSTON EXCHANGE.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.

	Noon.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	14¾
Boston & Albany	257
Boston & Lowell	258
Boston & Maine	170
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71¾
Old Colony	176½
Pullman Palace Car	158
West End Railway	97½
West End Railway preferred	85
Calumet & Hecla	275
Franklin Mining Co.	11½
Tamarack Mining Co.	120
American Bell Telephone	232
Erie Telephone	8¾
Dom Coal	41½
U. S. Rubber	25¾
U. S. Rubber preferred	81

A. O'D. TAYLOR.

Sundries for Rental and Sale.

FOR RENT—$300. Cottage in excellent neighborhood, 8 rooms. Bathroom, etc., hot water heating with furnace. Such residences are scarce in Newport.

FOR RENT—$400. Not far from Bellevue avenue, pleasant house and garden; well suited for boarders of a superior class. This is furnished, ready for occupancy.

FOR RENT—Three small cottages at $5, $8 and $10 a month.

FOR SALE—Three tenement property in prime condition, all tenanted. "Point" district; yields $960 yearly; would sell at $8,500.

FOR SALE—A central two-tenement property, yielding about 7 per cent.; always let; price $4,350.

FOR SALE—A new cottage on Hope street, near Howard avenue, for $3,500.

FOR SALE—A charming house for a gentleman's family on the "Hill," $10,000.

OFFICE 121 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

DIED

SULLIVAN—In this city, 25th inst., Mary Ellen, daughter of Catherine and the late William Sullivan, aged 25 years, 1 month and 5 days.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, 12 Howland street, Friday, 27th inst., at 8:15 A. M., to St. Mary's Church at 9 A. M., where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WASHBURN—In Providence, 25th inst., Oliver Alden Washburn, Jr., in his 77th year.

BRENNAN—In Fall River, 24th inst., Ellen A. Brennan, in her 50th year.

BLISS—In Pawtucket, 22d inst., Martha F., wife of James T. Bliss, in her 70th year.

BURLINGAME—In Providence 24th inst., Alnira Burlingame, in her 81st year.

LENT—In New Bedford, 22d inst., Antone F. Lent, in his 68th year.

WOOD—In New Bedford, 22d inst., Agnes, wife of Randolph Wood, in her 15th year.

SYLVIA—In New Bedford, 22d inst., Frank A. Sylvia, in his 20th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Dean's Rheumatic Pills absolutely cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable, safe.

The body must be well nourished now, to prevent sickness. If your appetite is poor take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

There are no good coughs. Every cough is a bad cough. But some are worse than others. All the same they let up their hold on you under the influence of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits!

FOR SALE.

A NEW COTTAGE on Hope street. Bath, etc. $2,500.

FOR RENT—Large hall in Smith's block, 60 feet square, light and heat, for reasonable rent.

FOR SALE—Good three-tenement property near Washington street; yields $300 annually. Will sell for $1,200.

FOR RENT—A new cottage on Broadway. Modern improvements, $400.

FOR RENT—Two tenements on Warner street. City water. Each $11.

SIMEON HAZARD, 94 Broadway.

Administrator's Notice.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of William H. Willmer late of said Newport deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I., December 23th, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

HENRY W. BALL hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of Mary Ball late of said Newport deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I., December 20th, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

THOMAS S. BOWLER hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of Harriet F. Estereek late of said Newport deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I., December 20th 1895.

Executrix's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed sole executrix of the last Will and Testament of John S. West, late of Tiverton, R. I., deceased, and that she has qualified herself to act as such Executrix.

ALICE G. WEST, Executrix.

Tiverton, Dec. 13th, 1895.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE UNITED PRESS.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

RELIEF MEASURES.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and the need is more revenue at once. We believe, however, that this need of more revenue is so great that a simple measure, increasing all duties on the dutiable list, taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list until August 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half—until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome—ought to receive the approval of those who do not favor protective duties on patriotic grounds; and that the fact that it may incidentally encourage the production of many articles that we require, at home instead of abroad, will not be regarded as a ground of opposition under present circumstances.

In framing the bill submitted for your consideration, it has been necessary, if action were to be taken promptly, to resort to a considerable extent to a horizontal raise of duties, for the reason that it would have required months to deal with each article separately. Horizontal dealing with tariffs cannot be justified in ordinary times, but in such an exigency as exists now, so serious that the President felt it his duty to send us a special message of extreme urgency, and especially for a limited time, it is not only defensible, but is the only alternative.

But while we have presented in the brief measure reported a horizontal increase of fifteen per cent. of existing duties on all the schedules but two, which is an addition of less than eight per cent. to the average *ad valorem* rate—giving about $15,000,000 revenue from that source; yet more than $25,000,000 of the $40,000,000 which it is estimated this bill would add to our annual revenue will come mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and from manufactures of wool, which are given a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool (which is always necessary when a duty is placed on wool), in order to give the wool growers the benefit, and make it possible to make wool first at home.

The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing of wool sixty per cent. of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which would give an equivalent of 6 6-10 of a cent per pound on unwashed wool, or about forty per cent. *ad valorem*. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose co-operation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the House on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool. The duty on carpet wools is left at thirty two per cent. *ad valorem*, where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools. Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only sixty per cent. of the duties provided by the act of 1890, giving an equivalent of only about fifteen per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official place whose co-operation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

Believing that such an increase of revenue as is proposed is essential as a first step in the restoration of confidence and the restoration of the treasury to a sound condition, and that other legislation to be proposed to this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, your committee recommends the passage of the accompanying bill—H. R. "To temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of government and provide against a deficiency."

TARIFF BILL REPORTED.

Committee on Rules Asks for a Vote at 5 O'clock Today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The promised debate on the revenue measures proposed by the committee on ways and means attracted to the House today an attendance which filled the galleries to their utmost, and filled the seats with many more than a quorum of members. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Dingley (Repn., Me.) reported from the committee a bill "to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency," together with a statement of the reasons why the bill should be passed.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.) explained that the minority of the committee had had no opportunity to prepare their views in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Henderson (Repn., Iowa) offered a resolution from the committee on rules, providing for a vote on the revenue bill just reported at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He stated that he supposed the gentlemen understood that another bill from the committee on ways and means would be reported tomorrow. The bill to be discussed today, he said, is in no sense a general revision of the tariff, but one to provide revenue needed at once. The bill differs from the President probably as to what is necessary to be done to relieve the country and the financial situation, but the bill under discussion contains what the House or a majority thereof believes to be necessary.

The resolution was discussed at some length by Messrs. Crisp, Dalzell, McMillen and Henderson, all members of the committee on rules, after which an aye and nay vote was called on the passage of the resolution, resulting: Yeas, 213; nays, 80.

At 1:30 o'clock Mr. Dingley opened the argument upon the bill, speaking for it. There will be one and three quarter hours' debate on each side, Mr. Dingley controlling the time for the bill and Mr. Crisp that against it.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The school in the Vaucluse district had its Christmas tree Monday afternoon. There was no regular program, but the lessons and exercises all related to Christmas, and were intermingled with appropriate carols. The handsome trees, which had been secured by Herbert Manton and Constant W. Chase, pupils of the school, was stripped of its presents at the close of the exercises. The teacher, Miss Chase, received a gift from nearly every scholar, and they in turn received pretty and useful presents from their teacher. Miss Chase left on the 5:15 train for her home in Westport, to spend Christmas and to attend the wedding of one of her former schoolmates.

The Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its Christmas festival in Eureka hall Tuesday evening. The platform was prettily decorated, and two large trees loaded with presents looked very attractive to all, especially to the great number of children present, whose ages extended from three months upwards, there being a goodly number of infants who were seeing their first Christmas. The program was as follows: Chorus, "There's a Holy Light;" the Apostle's Creed, recited by the school; "Gloria Patri;" responsive reading; singing, by the school, "Christmas;" prayer by Rev. J. N. Geisler; chorus, "Come to Thy Land;" recitation, "The Star of Bethlehem," Jennie Sherman; recitation, "Christmas," Mary Hedly; singing, by the school; recitation, "Santa Claus's Sister," Gertrude Faulkner; recitation, "Baby's Christmas Gift," Clara Brayton; recitation, "Let the Bells Ring," Grace Pierce; chorus, Praise His Name;" recitation, "Inasmuch," Carry Pierce; recitation, "Christmas Time has Come Again," Lillian Follett; singing, by the school; recitation, "Christmas," Ethel Grinnell; recitation, "Christmas Stocking," Beulah Davol; recitation, "December," Lillie Brownell; singing, by the school; recitation, by three girls; quartette and chorus; recitation, "What She Said," Edith Davol; recitation, "Santa Claus," Perry Anthony; chorus, "Grand was the Song;" recitation, "Father Christmas," Ernest Anthony; recitation, "Christmas Everywhere," Lizzie Monroe; singing, by the school; recitation, "Christmas Jingle," Grace Brownell; chorus, "Song in the Air." At the close of the entertainment the gifts on the tree were distributed, and every member of the Sunday school received a bag of candy. Mrs. Geisler, mother of Rev. Mr. Geisler, received from the tree a cloak, the gift of the ladies aid society.

Christmas was celebrated Tuesday evening at St. Paul's Church by the regular Christmas service, conducted by the rector, Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce, whose remarks were shortened by a severe attack of hoarseness. Carols and anthems were pleasingly sung by members of the Sunday school, accompanied by Miss Edith Pearce on the organ and Mr. Joseph S. Tallman on the violin. A large Christmas tree with pretty decorations and well laden with gifts, stood in front and at one side of the chancel. After the distribution of the gifts the congregation adjourned to the guild house, where Miss Abbie M. Hicks read "The Night Before Christmas." After the reading a collation of cake and coffee was served, and Santa Claus, personated by J. Roswell Chase, made his appearance through a back window, bearing a large pack, from which he distributed a bag of candy to each of the children and to some others. After the collation games were indulged in, the exercises as a whole furnishing a pleasant Christmas entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown of Providence are spending Christmas with Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Joseph Anthony.

Mrs. A. M. Durfee entertained Christmas day Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Carter and family and Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Coggeshall are in New Bedford, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Coggeshall's sister Lois, wife of Mr. Charles Horton.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ULFILA LODGE, NO. 443, D. O. H.

Ex Barden—Frederick Schmelling.
Ober Barden—John Greenfelder.
Unter Barden—Ernest Voigt.
Treasurer—Peter Faerber.
Secretary—Edward Otto.

THE BATTLESHIP CONTRACT.

It has been practically decided by Secretary Herbert to award the contract for the construction of battleship Kearsarge and her unnamed sister vessel to the Newport News Ship Building & Dry Dock Company, in accordance with the recommendation of the naval board of bureau chiefs. The bid of the Virginia firm was $2,250,000 for each ship.

It is understood that the suggestion of the board that the Secretary give the Union Iron Works of San Francisco an opportunity of securing the contract for one of the ships by scaling its bid was rejected by Mr. Herbert, on account of a precedent established by Secretary Tracy, that bidders should be allowed to scale down only when their proposals came within three per cent. of the bid offered by the successful competitor.

The alternate proposition of members of the board, that the Union Iron Works and the Cramp company of Philadelphia be given an opportunity to secure two ships each through an appropriation by Congress, on the recommendation of the Secretary, for four more battleships, is said to be still under consideration.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. L. A. Frink of Boston spent Christmas here, guest of Mr. Charles T. Cottrell.

Mr. H. H. Luther of Boston was in town yesterday.

Mr John Watson of Providence spent Christmas here.

Captain Fred Dyer of schooner W. W. Marvel of Fall River was in town today.

The Christmas tree at the Central Baptist Church Tuesday evening was a success. A large number of children and not a few older people were present. Before the gifts were distributed, there were readings and singing by members of the Sunday school.

Mr. Benjamin A. Clarke died at his home in Narragansett Pier this morning. He was a brother of Mrs. William Champlin.

The dance which was to be held at New Year's has been postponed, owing to a death in the family of the proprietor of the Champlin house, where the dance was to be given.

The petition for a special town meeting, to be held January 4, has been filed with the town clerk.

Mr. Daniel Watson has sold a parcel of land containing one acre, situated on the Mount Pleasant tract (Watson homestead farm), to Dr. Nathaniel G. Stanton of Newport.

MISTAKEN SACRIFICES.

A certain woman, with a small income and a large heart, has a family of impecunious cousins—mostly girls, of the type that cannot earn their own living, and let themselves helplessly down upon the nearest available benefactor. She worried over them last winter considerably, because she was sure the necessaries of life were running low in their little house; and she finally gave up her Christmas presents to her own family, and sent the cousins a check instead. Two weeks later she met two of the girls at a tea—they always go to everything—and to her amazement each wore a handsome gold buckle at her waist. "Dear cousin Jane," one of them said, effusively; "we were so grateful for your gift! We have wanted buckles for a year, and now we have gotten them through your kindness!" Cousin Jane's feelings, as she thought of her home Christmas sacrificed for these adornments—butchered to make a Roman holiday, as it were—can be imagined.

She could sympathize with another friend in New York, who gave up going to hear Patti, with her son and daughter, in order that she might send the money for the three tickets—$15—to relatives, who, she knew, were much straightened by the business crisis, and in actual need of ready money. What was her surprise to hear, next day, that three of the family had treated themselves promptly to Patti on receiving the check. "It came just in the nick of time!" one of them said, appreciatively; but, of course, Mrs. —— could not feel it as providential a happening as they seemed to do.

Three gentlemen, none of them wealthy, meeting at the seashore last summer, happened to discuss the needs of an old classmate, and each pledged himself to aid toward a generous gift. The recipient, when last heard from, was enjoying the Atlanta exposition on the proceeds, while his three benefactors were a trifle sore over the affair, which had cost them some troublesome economies.

We all know such cases. They are both absurd and disheartening, and yet, since true charity is more blessed to the giver than the receiver, and since it takes all sorts of people to make a world, generous minds will go on giving to the end of the chapter, and will not lose by it after all.—[Harper's Bazar.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The southeast storm signal is flying.

—Tugs R. A. Packer and C. B. Sanford, with light barges, are in port.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith O'Brien and Mr. James O'Brien of this city are visiting in Boston.

—Ulfila Lodge will have a Christmas tree in Eintracht hall tonight, for the families of the members.

—Miss Florence N. Dawley, Miss E. Estelle Gifford and Master John Dawley are spending the holidays with relatives at Whitman, Mass.

—The Biblical exhibition at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, under the management of Rev. J. H. Watkins, last evening, was well attended.

—Last night steamer Pilgrim was delayed at Fall River two hours and a half by freight, and reached Newport shortly before midnight.

—The swampy sidewalk on West Marlboro street has received a coating of fine crushed stone, which, however, will not prevent people from breaking through the crust after the next thaw.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Martha Hazard arrived from New York last night, and today at noon funeral services were held in the Belmont Memorial chapel, Rev. W. F. B. Jackson of Trinity Church officiating.

—Fifty-seven names were registered Tuesday and seventeen more last evening, making a total of six hundred and thirty. Today is the liveliest for registering of the year, forty-six names having been added at 1:30 o'clock.

—It is expected that Lieutenant E. E. Capehart, now at the Torpedo Station, will be ordered to the Philadelphia, on the Pacific coast, to take the place of Lieutenant P. J. Werlich, who has been ordered before a court-martial for drunkenness.

Reduction!

You can buy a 35-cent

BROOM FOR 25 CTS.

Only 6 dozen to sell.

WALSH BROTHERS,

222 Thames Street.

ALL SELECTED GOODS.

Meats,	Hot House Tomatoes,
Venison,	Artichokes,
R. I. Ducks,	Salsify,
R. I. Geese,	Lettuce,
R. I. Turkeys,	Cauliflowers,
Young Pigs for roasting,	Spinach,
French Chestnuts,	White Onions,
Grouse and Partridge,	Brussel Sprouts.

SHERMAN & ROONEY.

PRICES ON HOLIDAY GOODS MARKED DOWN.

Do not fail to give us a call.

LEVY'S 76 BROADWAY

Caswell, Massey & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

New York and Newport,

Respectfully call attention to their large stock of goods suitable for holiday gifts: Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Combs, Manicure Goods, Clothes Brushes, Hand Brushes, Bathing Goods, Towels, Bath Mittens, Sponges, Bath Brushes, Ivory Goods, Powder Boxes, Tooth Brushes, Tortoise Shell Combs, Finest Cut Glass Bottles, Pungents, Scissors, Knives, Thermometers, Medicine Glasses, Drinking Cups. Finest assortment of French and English Soaps. The most delicate perfumes—Roger & Gallet's, Delettrez, Lubin's, Pinaud's, Violet's Lundborg's, Atkinson's. The most complete line of goods in the city. Sachets and Perfumes from our own laboratory, Violet Orris the favorite; White Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Kentish Violets, No. 6 Cologne in all sizes.

212 Thames Street,

CORNER CHURCH STREET.

EYEGLASS CHAINS with hooks for the men and hairpins for the ladies.

Pretty Cases for Glasses in great variety.

OPERA GLASSES (every one at a bargain).

MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, MICROSCOPES, etc.

My prices will meet your expectations.

MUELLER,

Scientific Optician, Bellevue Ave.

BRUNSWICK CIGARS.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

LOOK.

Eyes Tested Free.

Do you wear glasses? Optical work a specialty. We also do fine Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing; satisfaction guaranteed. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

GEO. H. WILSON,

80 BROADWAY.

First-class Meats.

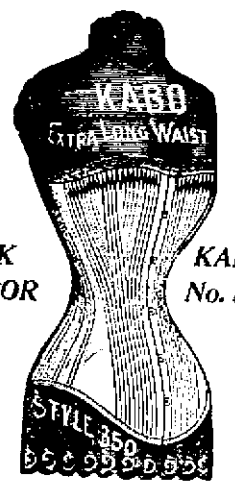
We are prepared to sell first-class goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

And we feel sure that it will pay you to give us a trial.

T. GLADDING & SON,

39 Touro Street.



ASK FOR KABO No. 350

Price $1.00

Equal in fit and quality to any imported Corset, costing twice the money.

A. Goldsmith & Co.

There is one DRESS STAY that
Won't melt apart,
Can't cut through the dress,
Don't stay bent.
It is
BALL'S PEERLESS.
All lengths; all colors.
S. A. Goldsmith & Co.

MAYER, STROUSE & CO., 412 B'way, N.Y., Mfrs.

PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE SHOE

Ladies troubled with tender feet can enjoy perfect ease if they wear this shoe. They expand across the BALL and JOINTS of the foot.

This line of shoes has been made and sold for the last six years. They are stylish, they wear and fit well and require no breaking in.

You can obtain this shoe at our store at a very moderate cost.

CALL FOR

Pefection Adjustable Shoe

Whitfield Tuck Dry Goods Co.

SOLE AGENTS,

166 & 168 Thames Street, (upstairs.)

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Ruth Amelia White and others presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of Julia J. Barker, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to James P. Barker of said Newport or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 30th day of December 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co. will continue to close their store at 6 o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, until further notice.

MEN'S FANCY SLIPPERS,

From 50 Cents up.

High Button Overshoes,

For Ladies, Misses and Children. Keep the feet warm and dry.

NORMAN, 160 THAMES STREET.

Open evenings until after Christmas.

DRY GOODS.

Until further notice, our store will be closed every evening at 6:00 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

2,500 IN PRIZES!

KLOVA,

The Latest and Greatest Spelling Match ever Known. Price $1 each.

CLOAK SALE!!

25 per cent. reduction on all Capes and Jackets; every garment a genuine bargain, goods all marked in plain figures. Call and see our line.

Whitfield Tuck Co.

Allen's Restaurant,

20 BROADWAY, Near State House.

We are making a specialty of Virginia oysters in every style.

Table board by the week.

D. H. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Hothouse Grapes and Peaches

WM. CARRY,

119 & 121 Bellevue Avenue.

Not a Branch Store.

Speak Quick if You Want One.

The Biggest Bargain Ever Offered.

A FOUR-FOLD

Japanese Screen,

IN ALL COLORS.

For 95 Cents.

WORTH $2.50 AT

A. C. LANDERS'S,

167 Thames Street,

COVILL'S BLOCK.

Royal Extract of Malt.

This preparation possesses a flavor so delicate as to be gratifying and welcome to the weakest stomach, and its wealth of saccharine strength renders it a wonderful tonic. It is made from the best barley-malt that can be procured and is an absolutely pure product. For sale by

D. W. SHEEHAN,

18 & 20 Kinsley's Wharf.

Fresh Eggs.

WE HAVE THEM!

TRY THEM ONCE.

Best Native Eggs,	40c. a dozen.
Rhode Island Eggs,	35c. a dozen.
Our Leader, Fresh Eggs,	25c. a dozen.
Good Eggs,	20c. a dozen.

LANDERS & PECKHAM

142 Thames Street.

CONFECTIONERY.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Boxes, Baskets, etc.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

CORNUCOPIAS from 1 cent up.

BONBON BOXES made in imitation of animals and vegetables.

Also all kinds of CANDIES which are made on the premises of the purest and best articles obtainable.

CANDIES at all prices from 10 cents up.

CAKE of all kinds and warranted the best in the market.

ICE CREAM, the same as you always get—the best. All flavors.

Fresh Chocolates made on the premises and covered with the best German and English chocolate—Stollwerck & Frye's.

C. F. FRASCH, 170 Thames St.

What all Judges of Candy Say:

—THAT—

FENTON'S

IS THE BEST.

See windows and prices.

CHOCOLATES AND BON BONS

A SPECIALTY.

144 Thames St. 128 Bellevue Ave.

CANDY, SODA,

—AND—

Frasch's Ice Cream.

Open Sundays until 9 P. M.

Charles Wiggenhauser, 35 Franklin Street.

WAREHAM OYSTERS,

Mine is the only fish market in this city which handles

WAREHAM OYSTERS.

E. G SMITH, - - 471 Thames Street,

Administrator's Notice.

WILLIAM BURDICK hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of John H. Bachelder late of said Newport deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I., December 20th, 1895.

CLEARANCE SALE

Until Januaray 1, 1896,

—OF—

Toys, Games and Books.

Rather than to carry over the few remaining articles mentioned above we will sell same at a greatly reduced price.

CHURCHES and SOCIETIES that will be needing Trees and Wreathing for Decorative purposes would do well to call upon us.

CROCKERY, CHINA, LAMPS and GLASSWARE.

SLEDS, SKATES, STRAPS AND POLO STICKS, ROBES AND BLANKETS.

The Geo. A. Weaver Co., 19, 21 & 23 BROADWAY.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE UNITED PRESS.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

STEAMER STRATHNEVIS SAFE.

Her Long Voyage Ends at Last at Port Townsend.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 26.—The disabled Northern Pacific steamer Strathnevis, in tow of the collier Mineola, arrived at Port Townsend at midnight. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted and only meagre particulars of the rescue are at hand.

The Strathnevis was picked up a week ago Monday morning by Australian steamship Miowera, bound for Australia, forty-nine miles southwest of Cape Flattery. The Miowera took the disabled ship in tow for five days. They journeyed along together until within five hundred miles of Cape Flattery, when a strong westerly gale was encountered, during which the hawser parted and the Miowera was unable to pick her up again. The Strathnevis then drifted to Destruction Island, where she anchored last Monday morning, and where she lay until Tuesday, when she was picked up by the Mineola, a Southern Pacific collier, on her way from Tacoma to San Francisco. The Mineola and her tow passed in by Cape Flattery yesterday morning as far as Race rocks, where the hawser was parted. It took four hours to pick her up again, during which tug Tye stood by to give assistance if needed.

The Strathnevis has gone through a succession of severe storms during the past week, but has weathered them all without mishap. The breaking of her wheel, the accident that caused her to drift about the ocean so long, is her only injury. The people on board, although all well, have, according to Captain Bailey of tug Tye, had a very hard time, and will be delighted when they can set foot on firm ground once more. The Strathnevis left Tacoma October 12 for Yokohama. She carried two thousand tons of general freight, and had on board, besides the crew, one hundred and twenty-five Chinese passengers.

WANT RECIPROCITY AGAIN.

Western Farmers Have Lost Millions Since It Ceased.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Samuel W. Allerton is busy drafting a memorial to Congress, which will contain voluminous statistics gathered from official sources, showing how many millions of dollars have been lost by the farmers since reciprocity ceased between this country and foreign nations. He is undertaking this task as the representative of the National Live Stock Exchange, which has a membership of six hundred stock raisers and shippers, distributed among the principal Western cities, who are, according to Mr. Allerton, almost unanimous in their demand for the restoration of reciprocity, Democrats and Republicans alike. His memorial to Congress will be accompanied by a petition, which will bear the names of nearly every member of the exchange, urging the national legislature to re-instate the commercial relations with foreign countries that prevailed three years ago.

A GLOOMY CHRISTMAS IN SPAIN.

Effects of the War in Cuba Manifest in the Holiday Observance.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—The war in Cuba has made a gloomy Christmas in Spain. Besides the absence of the one hundred and sixteen thousand soldiers sent to the island, many families have been crippled financially by redeeming their sons from service in Cuba. Eighteen thousand out of eighty-five thousand conscripts have each paid $300 since September. The midnight Christmas masses were more numerous and more largely attended than in recent years, while the ordinary revelries were less than usual.

Spain Sympathizes with the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Nacional of Madrid advocates an *entente* between Spain and the United States regarding Venezuela, on the ground that Venezuela is merely contending for the same rights against England that Spain used to claim when all the Spanish American republics were her colonies.

THAT BILLION DOLLAR LOSS.

It is the height of nonsense for such level-headed men as Dr. Chauncey Depew to seek to persuade the plain people of the United States that the war scare in this country has already cost the country one billion of dollars in depreciated values. What are these values? Are they real, tangible things that can be measured, or are they speculative values that derive their fictitious worth from the state of a stock market controlled by a few men whose interest today may be to cause a rise in stocks and tomorrow to organize a raid that will send the shares flying downward? People are not easily fooled on this question of the difference between real and speculative values. In panics such as that which existed in a small measure in Wall street there are losses of money and failures, and hardship is created by these events, but the chief sufferers are those who go into the street for speculative operations, who invest their money with the gambler's risk that it may accrue tremendous profit in a few hours or may be as speedily wiped away.

Railroad shares appear to be the most active of these fluctuating stocks. It is absurd, in the light of history, to contend that the actual values of railroad properties are lost or depreciated by war flurries. The railroads of America never received such an impulse as that which came to them during the civil war of 1861-5. Practically the great American system of transportation routes was developed by that event. In case of a war with England and movements against Canada our interstate lines would be foremost among the limited number of interests upon which the struggle would have a beneficial effect. Yet railroad shares are being sold today in the market at a loss. Who bears that loss? Not the honest investor who realizes that these movements of the market are purely speculative and holds on to his stock with confidence in its integrity, but the speculator whose interest it is to unload at a small loss before it may become a great one, or whose policy it has been to depreciate the market. Not a dollar of actual value is destroyed.—Washington Star.

"It is time," said Venezuela, "to have a thorough and competent diagnosis of my case."

"What's the matter?" asked Guiana, haughtily.

"Why, Great Britain says I have an ingrowing boundary line."—Washington Star.

It is easier to forgive the man who has made a fool of himself than to forgive the man who has witnessed an exhibition of your own foolishness.—[Boston Transcript.

ABOUT THEMSELVES.

What Congressmen Say in Their Biographical Directory.

[Washington correspondence of the News.]

It is always interesting to know what men think about themselves. A very good idea of a man's character may often be formed from knowledge of what he says about himself and the importance which he attaches to particular episodes in his career. One thing I have noticed in the biographies of Congressmen printed in the Congressional Directory is the frequent mention of the boyhood of the subjects being passed amid humble surroundings. These biographies, of course, are prepared by the statesmen themselves, and the large number of instances in which they dwell upon the struggles which they had in early life to obtain an education or a footing in the world indicates a general pride in the minds of successful men in the fact that they have been able to rise to high public stations despite all adverse conditions.

By culling the pages of the Congressional Directory I could give possibly fifty or one hundred instances of this sort, but a few examples will suffice to illustrate the idea. Mr. Lorimer of Chicago, for instance, tells us in his biography that he was "left at the age of twelve years to his own resources; was first an apprentice in the business of sign painting, and later worked in a slaughter house and drove a street car." After that he engaged in the real estate business, and finally got into politics and Congress. Congressman White, also of Chicago, informs us that in 1867 he removed to Chicago, "a poor young man seeking employment, which he found in a lumber yard at $50 a month." Walter Evans, the new Congressman from Louisville, who is also talked of as Senator from Kentucky, records in the Congressional Directory that he is "mostly self-educated, alternating his few school days with work on the farm," and afterward "reading law at night, with no tutor but his own zeal."

One rather likes this sort of pride and frankness in public men. They are indicative of the genius of our country, which is almost invariably found rising from the humbler walks of life. I suppose that careful examination of the Congressional biographies would show that three-fourths of the Senators and Representatives were born amid humble surroundings, most of them on farms, and that in early life they were inured to toil and privation.

ANOTHER PHASE OF HUMAN NATURE.

Now and then we get in the Congressional Directory another phase of human nature. Some of the statesmen are anxious to exploit their ancestry as well as themselves, which, I take it, is also a praiseworthy trait. One should never be ashamed of his ancestry. An example of this sort is found in the case of Congressman Harris of Ohio, who tells us that his grandfather, John Harris, served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington, and signalized himself for bravery in the battle of Monmouth, where his brother-in-law, John Hamilton, was shot down by his side, sprinkling him with his blood.

Congressman Buck of Louisiana not only mentions his family history, but gives us quite a romance connected with his own life. Mr. Buck says he was born at Durrheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany. His father, Anton Buck, burgomaster of the village, became involved in a political revolution and found it prudent to migrate to the United States. Shortly after the arrival of the Buck family at New Orleans both the parents and all the elder children fell victims to the yellow fever, and the future Congressman found shelter in the household of a countryman keeping a saloon and boarding-house. Here, Mr. Buck says, he "assisted in the work appertaining to the business, without any schooling." After four years of this service he attracted the attention of the principal of one of the public schools, and was taken out of the saloon and started on the road toward an education. After a vain effort to enlist in the Confederate army he finally returned to the saloon, worked for his board and lodging and studied law.

CHECKERED CAREERS.

Some of the statesmen are fond of telling us in their biographies all about their business career and connections. Henry Clay Miner of New York city is one of this sort. Mr. Miner informs us that in early life he studied the drug business, and has been more or less engaged in that business. Thirty years ago he went out in advance of Signor Blitz, the magician and bird trainer. After that he was engaged with a circus, and eventually he became the head of a metropolitan theatre, and then arose to the proprietorship of five popular Thespian resorts. But this is not all. Besides his theatrical interests he takes a hand in directing the destinies of several great enterprises in which his capital is invested, is president of a lithographing company, owns extensive phosphate interests in the South, holds large blocks of railway and mining stock, directs a New York newspaper syndicate, is the owner of a large drug store and photographic material house, and is the compiler and publisher of an American dramatic directory.

Congressman Brewster of Rochester gives in his biography some interesting particulars concerning the activity of the modern business man. He is now first vice president of the bank of which he was cashier for twenty-six years, is vice president of a trust company, director in still another bank, president of the clearing house association, director in the Genesee Valley railroad, director in the Rochester & Irondequoit railroad, director in the Rochester & Lake Ontario railway, and director in the Eastman Kodak company. He then gives a list of six or eight hospitals, scientific schools and other concerns in which he is trustee or governor. Mr. Brewster is evidently a very busy man, and the wonder is that he ever found time to come to Congress.

WESTERN BREEZINESS.

Delegate Murphy of Arizona contributes to the volume of Congressional biographies a characteristic Western breeze. Early in life, he tells us, he fitted himself for the part he was destined to play in a rich though undeveloped country. He followed the course of empire to the West, and on settling in Arizona was far-seeing enough to realize that a land so rich in minerals and so fertile when properly irrigated must eventually come to the front. Mr. Murphy tells us also that he is in politics a Republican of the most stalwart stripe, and that under his two years' leadership the territory made wonderful progress. WALTER WELLMAN.

WOMAN ON WHEELS.

The year 1895 will be known in history as the great bicycle year. It marks a stage in the advance of women, and consequently in the evolution of society. It is true that women heretofore, here and there, have been trying the machines in an apologetic, shame-faced sort of way, but in this year they have boldly come to the front as riders, challenging male competition, and making a fashion of that which before was an eccentricity. Since the Queen of Italy took to the wheel there has been no doubt of the propriety of doing so; and although the queen who is more widely respected and loved than any other ruler in her generation has, for reasons of weight and state, refrained from this pastime, lesser royalties and nobilities and leaders of fashion have taken it up enthusiastically, and there has been a sudden and general wheel movement of the sex, almost simultaneous all round the globe—a mounting in hot haste in England, on the Continent and in the United States.

Bicycling is not a graceful performance for man or woman, either in trousers or skirts, or in any hybrid costume which has been devised. But women are more graceful in it than men, because they sit more erect and have a regard for appearance, and do not hump the back and imitate the cunning attitude of the monkey on the ring pony. The treading action cannot be made graceful, however prettily and skillfully it may be done. It is doubtful whether the skirt, which gives the rider the appearance of "wallowing" along, is any addition to the attractiveness of the wheel. Women may ride in tights, but it is certain that men never will adopt the skirt. It is too dangerous. Man has not the courage to risk the complications of an overthrow in a skirt. But whatever costume women may finally settle on for this arena, it is certain that they will not be driven from the wheel. They have joined the increasing army of those who are to roll about the world, and who are now numerous enough and powerful enough to assert their rights to the utmost limit.

England is practically owned by the bicyclists. They have the right of way; roads are kept in order for them; inns advertise and cater for their patronage as they used to for the commercial traveler. The warning bell makes teams turn out to let them pass; when at speed everybody must get out of their way; even in crowded London they nonchalantly assert their rights in the press of vehicles, and on the country highways their safety is so considered that signs are conspicuously posted on the brow of a steep declivity: "Notice to Bicyclists. This Road is Dangerous." And this dominating army woman has now joined.

It must, however, be said that the medical profession shakes its head. It is far from clear that the jolting wheel is a proper or healthful exercise for women. I understand that the doctors generally disapprove of it as not fitted to the physical constitution of most women. In theory they condemn, but in practice they like it well enough, for it brings them much business in the way of sprains, contusions, bruises and more serious maladies. I heard one doctor say that he was attending a dozen ladies for injuries caused by the bicycle. This may be no argument against the practice, and will not be so long as it is the fashion. It may be argued that women ought to be in a physical condition to ride the wheel with as little liability to derangement of the nervous system and the vital organs as men. Perhaps bicycling will bring about a more vigorous and enduring physical condition, and the serious maladies which the physicians say afflict ten women out of every twelve may disappear in the next generation. This is very doubtful; but, at any rate, the Study is inclined to defend the bicycle as against the laced corset and the narrow-pointed shoes. It is a singular delusion that a woman's appearance is improved by destroying her natural shape, by compressing the waist so that all the vital organs are displaced, and by cramping the feet so that walking is a torture. Ladies who revolt against the latter cruelty say that it is impossible to get a shoemaker to make a boot in anything like the natural size and shape the feet. If this is true, there ought to be a parliamentary commission on the subject, for such wrong to woman ought not to go unredressed. The shoemaker gains no right to pinch because the corset-makers pinch. They both ought to be indicted for wanton cruelty to one of the fairest beings ever created.—[Charles Dudley Warner in the January Harper's.

YACHT MODELS AND STEAMSHIPS.

It had been thought that one principle evolved from the gradual perfection of such "racing machines" as the Herreshoff sloops might be applied in some modified degree to the construction of steamers. Those queer, spoon shaped bows of the Defender and her immediate predecessors are designed to slip over the water instead of cutting through it. Even a layman perceives at once that this operates to lessen the friction and increase the speed. People closely interested in the improvement of the great ocean steamships are of the opinion that so far as the hull can influence the question of speed, some such modification of the bow is the only change likely to avail in the nip and tuck struggle for more knots per hour. But it is also easy to see that the flattish bow leads toward an increased draft by concentrating the keel action, and as a matter of fact we do not find in the most recent products of the shipyards any appreciable move in the direction of Gloriana bows. The Forban, the new French torpedo boat, which drives through the water at the railroad speed of 30.2 knots or nearly thirty-five miles, depends on tremendous engine power, rather than on any departure in her lines, to hold her place as the swiftest vessel in the world.—[January Scribner's.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

December 26.

1716—Thomas Gray, author of the famous "Elegy," born; died 1771.

1811—The Richmond theatre burned and many lives lost; first calamity of that nature in the United States. The Richmond theatre stood upon the site of the Monumental church, erected as a public memorial for the victims. About 70 perished, among them the governor of the state and many people of prominence. The house was crowded when the fire broke out.

1886—General John A. Logan died in Washington; born 1826.

1894—Dr. William Detmold, eminent German-American surgeon, died in New York city; born in Hanover 1808.

"The kind Boss makes his Biscuits with."

LIFE WORTH LIVING

with meals on time, Biscuits, Pies and Cake uniformly light, healthful and more economical, and so easy to obtain if you'll only use always

BOSS BAKING POWDER

not an untried article, but the one thing above all that has made our "Boss Biscuit" famous. Over 3,000,000 pounds sold last year. Just see for yourself, a single trial will tell the whole story.

Grocers everywhere.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

C. D. BOSS & SON, NEW LONDON, CONN.

Schreier's QUEEN ANNE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

CLEARING SALE!

All our Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats BELOW COST.

Mark down Sale in every department.

CLOTHING.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LIVERIES of all kinds, at short notice, at GEANEY'S, 19 Franklin St

OTTO DOES HIGH-CLASS TAILORING. TRY HIM. 244 THAMES STREET.

H. D. SPOONER, TAILOR. REMOVED —TO— 233 1-2 Thames Street.

TURKEYS.

While you are looking at the rest of our goods, we shall be pleased to show you our Turkeys. We shall have some nice young ones, as good as there is.

C. W. CORBETT & CO., 125 Thames Street, CORNER LONG WHARF.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

PETER FAERBER, Manufacturer of High Grade Carbonated Beverages, 24 Bath Road.

Lemon Soda, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Orange Phosphate, Tonic Beer, Cream Soda, Pear Cider, Apple Cider, Raspberry, Birch Beer, Ginger Champagne, Mineral Waters.

Sole manufacturer of Hazard's Nerve Tonic and Hazard's celebrated Newport Aromatic Ginger Ale, which experts pronounce superior to the imported, and which is sent to all parts of the United States.

All goods are manufactured from Distilled Water. Agent for Sparkling Phosa and English Hop Bitter Ale, non-intoxicating, an article of merit, pure and wholesome.

Sweet Refined Apple Cider, IN KEGS

Of from 10 to 25 gallons, for sale by HENRY A. THORNDIKE, 63 & 67 Bridge Street, Newport.

OLD BOOKS

Of all descriptions BOUGHT and SOLD at M. T. LEARY'S - 168 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

NECKWEAR,

The latest styles in Tecks, Puffs and Four-in-hands,

Fancy Suspenders, Silk Mufflers, Silk Umbrellas,

And many other novelties that make useful and pretty Christmas presents. Our prices are low.

McLennan Bros., 131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

ADVICE FREE. NO CHARGE.

The above means that we will gladly advise our lady patrons in regard to suitable gifts for father, brother, cousin or some possible future relation, from our stock just prepared for the holiday demands.

We submit for your consideration Silk Umbrellas $1.50 to $5, Silk Mufflers and Handkerchiefs. All kinds of lined and unlined Gloves, Cardigan Jackets and Sweaters, Beautiful Assortment of Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Shirt Studs and Cuff Buttons, Suspenders, Garters and of course the most substantial Ulsters, Overcoats, Canvas Jackets, Underwear, etc.

Come and let us advise you.

NO CHARGE. ADVICE FREE.

BENNETT'S One Price Clothing and Furnishing Store, OPPO. COTTON'S DRUG STORE.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the rush of holiday work, all Masons and Odd Fellows holding B. A. Eldred orders are notified that I cannot make sittings for album photographs until after Jan. 1, 1896.

THE Holloway STUDIO. H. W. RANKIN, Operator.

Popular Styles in Portraits, Including Water Color, Pastel Sepia, Crayon, Platinum, Carbon and FINEST QUALITY CARBONETTES. Tintypes furnished at all times.

Rembrandt Studio, Over HAMMETT'S Bookstore. 202 Thames Street.

THE POCKET KODAK, ONLY $5.00.

Latest product of the Eastman Kodak Co. A perfect camera, takes pictures 1½x2 inches; can be loaded in daylight.

Photographic goods of all kinds.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Room 4, over 201 Thames St.

INSTRUCTION.

F. M. SISSON, Teacher of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, 23 HOWARD STREET.

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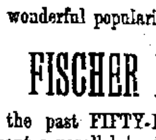

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Mail Schedule.

Nov. 1, 1895.

NEW YORK, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN—Close, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 7:10 p. m.; open, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m.

BOSTON & EASTERN—Close, 7:00, 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:50, 7:10 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 6:30 p. m.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Close, 7:00, 9:30 a. m., 1:00, 3:30, 4:50, 7:10 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 7:30 p. m.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Close, 7:00, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:50, 7:10 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30 p. m.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Close, 7:00, 9:30 a.m., 12:30, 3:30, 7:10 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

BRISTOL FERRY, R. I.—Close, 9:30 a. m., 4:50, 7:10 p. m.; open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.

PORTSMOUTH AND TIVERTON—Close, 9:30 a. m., 4:50 p. m.; open, *9:30, 11:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

SOUTH PORTSMOUTH—Close, 9:30 a. m.; open, 5:30 p. m.

JAMESTOWN—Close, 11:30 a. m.; open, 2:30 p. m.

WICKFORD, R. I.—Close, 9:30 a. m., 1:00 7:10 p. m.; open, 9:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m.

BLOCK ISLAND—Close, 12:00 m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; open, 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Sunday—Mails open 8:30 a. m.; close, 5:30 p. m.

*Portsmouth only.

This Morning's News.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Frank Smith Kicked to Death in a Providence Street.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 26.—A man named Frank Smith, aged 23, a plumber by trade, was murdered by two men in an alley off Bowen street, this city, last night. The murder is very mysterious. Two young women, passing up Bowen about 11 o'clock, heard cries of murder. They looked down an alley leading into North Main street, and saw two men standing close by a building in positions as if they were bending over somebody who was prostrate.

The unseen person again cried "Murder!" and the two young women ran down the alley. The two young men were heard to say with an oath: "Now you will keep your mouth shut."

They pulled their hats down over their faces and ran away on finding themselves discovered.

The young women on picking up the prostrate man called for help, and Arthur Terge and Daniel Walker, who were passing, went to their assistance, and they, finding the young man covered with blood, went for the police.

The latter decided that the victim was dead, and sent the body to the morgue, where Medical Examiner Palmer made an examination. The victim had been frightfully pounded on the head and kicked in the body. Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage, superinduced by the terrible wounds inflicted.

SOCIALIST RAISED OBJECTION

Philanthropist Parker Bitterly Attacked For His Remarks on Intemperance.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Those who attended the annual public dinner at Faneuil hall yesterday witnessed a scene of disorder widely different from the usual Christmas festivities in that historic edifice. The yearly dinner at Faneuil hall is given by George W. Parker, a wealthy temperance advocate. After the hundreds of poor people had been fed, speech-making by Mr. Parker, Rev. Dr. H. L. Hastings and others began. The former referred to the sin of drunkenness and advised his hearers to reform.

After Dr. Hastings had finished, James E. Campion, a socialist, was granted permission to speak. He began a lengthy tirade against monopolists and capital, and finally advised his hearers to show their "equality to those who have spoken here, calling you drunkards." Mr. Parker at once interfered with the speaker, but he refused to give way.

Another young man stepped to the front of the platform and denied a statement made by Campion that those assembled had been called "drunkards and vagabonds." The audience broke into an uproar, and demanded that Mr. Campion be allowed to go on. So great was the tumult that ensued that no one could be heard. When order had been partially restored, Mr. Parker accused Campion of being "after cheap advertising."

Campion grew red in the face at this, and branded Parker's statement as "a lie and an insult." After further interruptions the police cleared the hall.

Suicide and Attempted Murder.

HARTFORD, Dec. 26.—Thomas Ryan, an employe at Cheney Bros.' silk mill at South Manchester, entered the house of George Mallen yesterday and fired two shots at a colored man named Fred Williams, who was playing on a banjo and dancing at the time. One shot entered Williams' mouth and lodged in the back of the neck, and the other struck him in the side of the head. His wounds were dressed and he was brought to the hospital in this city. He may recover. After the shooting Ryan ran to the steps of the town hall, where he sat down and fired a ball into his right temple. Ryan was taken to his house, where he died soon after.

Remembered the War of 1812.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Mary Morey, Plymouth's centenarian, died yesterday, aged 101 years, 4 months. She was born in Plympton, Aug. 29, 1794, the daughter of Joseph and Eunice Churchill. In 1816 she married Ichabod Morey of Plymouth. Two sons were lost at sea. Mrs. Morey has resided in Plymouth since her marriage. She remembered the war of 1812, and celebrated her 100th birthday a year ago last August. Her general health was good up to that time, but she has rapidly failed during the last year.

Dr. Moore Released From Jail.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 26. — Dr. Joseph C. Moore has been released from the Hillsboro county jail, under bonds of $500. His bondsmen are G. F. Bosher, H. Murphy and R. D. W. McKay of this city, the two latter connected with the Union Publishing company of this city, and the former a well-known broker here. When interviewed the doctor said he had not yet decided upon any plans for the immediate future, and did not know he would remain with the Union Publishing company.

Last of a Long-Lived Family.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Hannah Cowell, the oldest woman in New Hampshire, died yesterday, aged 105. She was born in Kilmore, county Kerry, Ireland, and had lived in Boston 45 years. Her maiden name was Sullivan. She had no near relatives in New England, being one of 12 children. A brother died in Merrimac, Mass., a few years ago, aged 105, and of 11 brothers and sisters, all but one, who was killed in an accident, lived to be over 90.

Looking For More Stringent Laws.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 26.—The medical authorities of the state have decided to petition the legislature to have the laws regarding the inspection of milk changed. Owing to the recent outbreak of fever from the milk supply the authorities found it necessary to inspect milk in several towns. The laws, however, gave them no jurisdiction outside of Providence, and it is because of this that the board of health desires the amendment.

Doesn't Suit Working Men.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The Annual Election league of this city has begun a campaign against the movement in favor of biennial elections. The league has announced its intention of presenting remonstrances to the legislature signed by hundreds of leading men in both the old parties. The Central Labor union and the Knights of Labor state that every labor organization in the city will cast a unanimous vote against the two-year system.

Inebriate Takes His Life.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Daniel Haney, 64 years of age, committed suicide by hanging, in the police station. He was confined for drunkenness. He doubled a fish line, tied one end on a bracket in the wall and the other around his neck, stood on a box and then kicked it from under him.

New England Briefs.

Wilbur L. Slade, a member of the firm of spice dealers of Boston, committed suicide at his residence at Chelsea.

Rose David, the 7-year-old daughter of Nelson David, was drowned in the Merrimac river at Lowell, Mass., while playing on its bank.

George C. Swain, who fatally shot William Boyle, was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter at Hartford, on the ground that the shooting was accidental.

John P. Jones, 35 years old, of New London, Conn., a brakeman employed by the Consolidated railroad, fell off a freight train at Providence, and was fatally injured.

Fire in the Gardner building at Haverhill, Mass., damaged the stocks of Shoe Manufacturers Hovey & Hodgdon, Henry S. Sprague and E. W. Noyes to the extent of $1,000.

Death of Astronomer Hind.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—John Russell Hind, the astronomer, is dead. He was born in Nottingham, May 12, 1823, and received an appointment as observer in a private observatory at Regents park in 1844, in which year he was admitted a fellow of the Astronomical society. In 1846, he published his "Solar System," and in the following year was made foreign secretary of the Royal Astronomical society. He was also a member of various foreign societies, including the National Institute of France, and his name is associated with the discovery of numbers of heavenly bodies. He has also written numerous works on astronomy and on mathematical subjects. He was president of the Royal Astronomical society in 1859, and was for a long time the superintendent of the nautical almanac office.

Slaughter of the Druses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—Dispatches from Beyrout say that there was serious fighting between Turkish troops and the Druses near Suediich on Dec. 21. The official account is that the Druses lost 12,200 killed. On the Turkish side, according to official report, only 70 were killed and 50 wounded. Disorders are reported at Tarsus. The disturbances were quelled by the officials. No dispatches have been received, but it is believed that the trouble now reported explains the arrival at Mersine of Rev. Mr. Christie, a missionary, and his family, as well as many others, who undoubtedly went there to seek protection.

Arrival of Dunraven.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Earl of Dunraven, owner of Valkyrie III, accompanied by his legal adviser, George Asquith, a noted London barrister, and Arthur Glennie, ex-commodore of the Royal Portsmouth Yacht club, arrived here on the steamer Teutonic last evening. Lord Dunraven's visit is for the purpose of doing what he can to substantiate the charge of fraud which he made against the yacht Defender after he returned to England. The owner of the Valkyrie brings with him a number of depositions of members of his crew. The first hearing will be had tomorrow.

Desolated by Flood.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 26. — The Osage, Gasconade and Moreau river floods are receding, and last night the weather was clear. Communication has been established with Gasconade. The entire Osage valley for 100 miles is a scene of desolation and ruin, great suffering necessarily resulting, as hundreds of families have lost everything. It is thought the loss by the floods will reach $2,000,000.

Made Off With Their Booty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Three masked robbers held up a Mission street car returning from Engleside last night and robbed Richard Clarke, an employe of the Pacific Coast Jockey club, of the receipts of the day, said to aggregate $5000. Clarke and two other men were shot by the robbers, but it is believed none of the wounds will prove fatal, although Clarke will probably lose one of his legs.

Indictment Against Owen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The grand jury voted an indictment against S. A. Owen, who is charged with having tried to mail infernal machines to P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman. The indictment was based on the state law which declares the possession of explosives for an illegal purpose to be a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Planned to Murder Americans.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily News has a minutely detailed letter describing the Harpoot massacre, the writer of which declares that the evidence leaves no doubt that there was a well-understood plan, ordered direct from the Yildiz palace, to plunder and burn all the American buildings and to render the further stay of the missionaries impossible.

Armenians Routed.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Advices received here from Aleppo say that the town of Zeitoun, 15 miles from Marash, which had been held by the insurgent Armenians for some time past, had been captured by the Turkish troops. It is added that the inhabitants of Zeitoun fled to the mountains.

A PRIZE SLAVER.

We had been cruising off Cape Kell for some two or three weeks for the purpose of intercepting a large slave bark, concerning which we had received certain information to the effect that she was to be off that point on or about a certain day, and that day was now over a week gone by. Our informant, a secret emissary of the native merchant, who at that time temporarily filled the post of British agent at Muscat, was a man known to the captain of the Spitfire, and we had no doubt of his entire good faith. The Spitfire was an old 18 gun sloop of war, and your humble servant was at the time an able seaman aboard of her.

It was certainly very disappointing, our not seeing anything of our friend, the slaver, for to insure her capture we had taken certain steps most repugnant to the feelings of smart men o'-war's men. To effect this object the captain had gone so far as to disguise his ship and assume the generally slovenly, out at elbows look of a "country" trading vessel, a class of craft which, I take it, is about the most unshiphape, weebegone description of vessel that floats or ever has floated on the deep.

We sighted many native vessels bound chiefly for the Red sea, and a couple of English merchantmen passed us for Bombay, but there was no sign of the slaver. As she had shipped her human cargo somewhere on the African coast, and her destination was the Persian gulf, she would have to "hug" the coast near the cape, so we were in the right track, but yet, as the days wore on and nothing answering her description turned up, our stock of patience began to be exhausted.

At length one morning a sail was reported by the lookout, and forthwith expectation was on tiptoe and speculation rife as to whether this was the long expected stranger. The Spitfire had shortly before "gone about" and was standing in toward the land on the port tack.

The strange craft evidently brought the wind up with her, for she came along at a great rate, with studding sails set on both sides. It was well we had adopted the plan of disguising the old sloop-of-war, for one and all, except the boatswain, agreed that she could have done nothing in the matter of sailing with the stranger.

The vessel in question doubtless at first did not like our look, for she quickly took in her studding sails and "hauled her wind" a little. We stood on as before, and she, seeing that we had no intention to chase, became reassured and resumed her old course, setting studding sails as before. Now she was nearing us rapidly.

It was an exciting time, for the utmost caution was necessary, or our intended prize would slip through our fingers, after all. All hands were directed to keep under cover, and only a few men rigged out in the slipshod dress of merchant seamen were suffered to appear on deck. To carry out the deception completely the captain, laying aside his uniform, for it was excessively hot, walked up and down the poop in shirt sleeves and with an old straw hat, a thing unheard of in the annals of the Spitfire.

In the meantime Captain Halket, still pacing the poop, ordered that one of the bow guns should be loaded with blank cartridge and two others on the port side with round shot. This was done quietly and quickly, the guns were cast loose, but not run out, as opening any of the ports until the slaver was fairly under our fire might cause the failure of the scheme.

Nearer and nearer came the bark, a long, low looking craft, which bore the impress of the slave ship on every timber and on every spar as unmistakably as if the words were branded in large characters on her sails as legibly as the name of the "Union" is written on the canvas suits of workhouse runaways.

It was a pretty sight to watch the rakish looking craft as she swept on her way, and our hearts beat high while the doomed bark, flying over the summer sea, hurried on like a bird into the net of the fowler. Now she was close to us, and the time for action had arrived. In a few minutes she would have crossed our bows, and then our chance would be lost.

Suddenly Captain Halket excitedly threw down his glass, and turning to the crews of the bow guns roared out, "Run out!" Then, looking around for the first lieutenant, added, "Trim sails!" The lieutenant was not to be found; but, hearing his name called, quickly came on deck, but his services were not required, for all hands had been intently watching the game and were at their posts in a trice. The guns were run out, and the next instant a bang and a whiff of smoke told that a blank cartridge had been fired at the bark.

She was only some hundred and fifty yards off, yet her master had the temerity to attempt to escape. He jammed his helm "hard down," bringing her up all standing, and throwing the studding sails flat aback so suddenly indeed that the booms cracked and carried away right and left.

It was too late. A round shot from one of the 32 pounders of the sloop, crashing through his top hamper, warned him that he would be sunk if he strove after the impossible, and so he let his ship fall off the wind again and hailed to say he surrendered.

A fine prize she proved, for on opening her hatches and turning the miserable wretches on deck from the hold we counted 383 men, women and children, all in the most wretched plight.

As to the slave skipper, he had not got over his amazement when the second lieutenant, who boarded, gained the deck, and that officer said he looked like a man just waked out of his sleep and vowed in broken English he could not credit his senses.

There was a large crew of Arab seamen on board, and an ill looking set of miscreants they appeared to the eye. They scowled at the boat's crew and seemed as though half inclined to resist their setting foot on the slaver's deck. A prize crew of 30 men and two officers was put into the bark, which was called the San Ildefonso, and she was taken to Bombay for condemnation as a slaver.

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LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	10 05	1 30	4 30	*7 40
Providence, arr.	12 00	3 15	6 13	9 55
Boston, "	1 15	4 50	7 30	11 00
New York, "	4 50	7 32	11 00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	NIGHT	A M	A M	P M
New York,	†12 00	5 01	10 03	1 00
Boston,	....	10 00	1 00	3 00
Providence,	8 40	11 13	2 15	5 00
Newport, arr.	8 35	1 00	4 00	7 00
		A M	P M	P M

*Via Providence, except Saturdays.

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NEW YORK.....Jan. 22 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 19

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Through from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Time from two to three days, including half a day's stop in the old, historic city of Charleston, S. C. Elegant, new, fast, steel steamships, finest on the Atlantic coast. A trip by the "Clyde Line" is a combination of safety, comfort and pleasure. Write "Clyde Line," New York, or apply to J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent, 272 Thames street, for descriptive matter and tickets.

A New Departure!

BOLTED MEAL.

From pure Rhode Island corn, fresh and nice, requires no sifting. Ground and put up in peck and half peck bags. Try it and you will use it in preference to any other. To be had of any grocer. See that

A. R. ANTHONY'S

name is on every bag.

P. O. Address, Box 297, Middletown, R. I.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Massage and Swedish Movements

BY

Miss Townsend, 15 Rhode Island Ave.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 13, 1895, trains will leave Newport for Boston, week days, 7:35, 10:10 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:20, e9:15 p. m. Return, 5:45, 8:30, a9:31 a. m., 12:00 m., 3:40, 4:35, a5:44, b6:00, p. m. Middletown and Portsmouth Grove (flag stops) 7:35, 10:10 a. m., 3:00, 5:20 p. m. Portsmouth, 7:35, 10:10 a. m., 3:00, 5:20 p. m. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7:35, 10:10 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:20, e9:15 p. m. Middleboro', 7:35, 10:10 a. m., 3:00, 5:20 p. m. Cape Cod, 7:35 a. m., 3:00 p. m. Plymouth, 7:35 a. m., 3:00 p. m. New Bedford, 7:35, 10:10 a. m., 3:00, 5:20 p. m. Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division, 7:35, 10:10 a. m., 3:00 p.m. Lowell, 7:35 a. m., 3:00 p. m. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7:35, 10:10 a. m. Nantucket, 7:35 a. m. Providence, 7:35, 10:10 a. m., 3:00, 5:20 p. m. Return, 7:00, 9:55 a. m., 12:47, 4:20, c6:20 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, 6:00 p. m. Return, 4:30 a. m. Middletown, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree and New Bedford, 6:00 p. m.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
c Boat from Fall River.
e From the wharf. No tickets sold at wharf.

J. R. KENDRICK, 3d Vice President, Boston.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

On and after Sept. 23, leave Newport for

PROVIDENCE

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence week days only, 4 P. M.

Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only, each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90c.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, General Manager.

DRUGGISTS.

DOWNING BROTHERS

Are showing a line of

TOILET REQUISITES,

Staple goods, which it will pay you to call and examine. Our stock of Superior Cologne Waters, Handkerchief Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Cut and Pressed Glass Bottles, will be sold at prices within reach of all, at

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

SEE the HOLLY Perfumes

Roger & Gallet's Violet, Wright's Violet (new style), Spiehler's QUEEN OF VIOLETS.

All choice odors in handsome packages.

GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
108 BROADWAY.

TO LOVERS OF

Fine Perfumes

I keep a full line, all sizes,

THEO. RICKSECKER'S.

They are the best; last longest; smell the sweetest. Once tried always used.

Also Colgate's Perfumes and Toilet Soaps at lowest prices, the original No 6 Cologne of Hazard, Hazard & Co. (agent in Newport).

Night clerk. Telephone.

W. H. STRATFORD,
Bellevue Avenue, corner Levin Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Wright's Perfumes and Wright's Toilet Cologne

FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

JAMES T. WRIGHT'S,
22 Washington Square.

WILLIAMSON'S PERFUMES

In Cut Glass Bottles, for the holidays.

Samples Williamson's Rose and Cucumber Jelly, for chapped hands and lips, GIVEN AWAY.

THE HUB PHARMACY,
176 Thames St.
EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ, Pharmacist.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
OLD No. 115, NEW No. 226 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

"Spencer" Coal,

The best white ash coal in the market, only $5.50 per ton cash.

Agents for kiln dried Kindling Wood, by the bag.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & Co.,
Opposite Postoffice, and Sherman's Wharf.

A Valuable Christmas Present,

A New Household Sewing Machine

AT

C. Banning's, 67 Broadway.

These machines are made in the best manner with all modern improvements and always give satisfaction.

CARPET SWEEPERS

$1.40 and Upward.

—ALSO—

Cooper's Orange Knives,

Besides Orange Knives with pearl or celluloid handles and silver-plated blades.

Liquor Shakers of all kinds, and
Brass Fire Sets,
Brass Andirons,
Brass Fenders.

W. K. COVELL'S, 163 Thames St.

A Woman Jumps at Conclusions,

While a man limps towards them. It doesn't take a woman long to decide on the merits of a bargain. That's my opinion any way. We are selling **Dixon's Great Russian Cough Cordial at 35 cents** per bottle, and we are receiving lots of compliments, and that's because,

Mr. Man,

your wife knows 'tis the best Cough Cordial on the market. It is pure and wholesome, acts like magic. If you have a cough and can't sleep nights, it is just what you want.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS and GROCERS

Nichols' Improved Menthol Inhaler

Is for sale by **J. T. Wright**, 22 Washington square, who is the agent for Newport, R. I.

Thousands can testify to the wonderful results produced by the use of this little article. It can be carried in the vest pocket, and is always ready for use. It will cure your headache, sore throat, hay fever, asthma, neuralgia and catarrh. If you cannot sleep at night, one or two applications act like magic.

Price 50c., and will LAST ONE YEAR.

TRY THE CELEBRATED

Scranton Coal,

$5.50 for Cash.

LORBERRY RED ASH, $6.25 for cash

ABRAM ALMY,
173 THAMES STREET.

We have still some pretty things.

HERRMANN'S, 219 Thames St.

**Fine Apples,
Oranges,
Grapes.**

CARRY BROTHERS, THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING COMPANY.

Light, Heat and Power.

Electric Radiators, Coffee and Teapots, Kettles, Ovens, Sad Irons, Broilers, Toasters, etc.
Motors in all sizes.
Stores, offices and residences wired and lighted by **Incandescent Electric Light** at lowest rates.
Call and see our new line of **Electric and Gas Shades** in all colors and designs,

449 to 455 Thames Street.

NOTICE!

Our store will close at 6 o'clock except Saturdays.

J. H. Barney, Jr., & CO.,
151 Thames Street.

The largest dealers in the city in

Pianos and Æolians.

Also Piano Stools, Chairs and Covers in great variety.
Fine **PIANO TUNING** a specialty.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

	PER GAL.
ANGELICA,	$1.00
CATAWBA,	1.00
PORT,	1.00
SHERRY,	1.00
WHISKEY,	2.75
N. E. RUM,	1.85
	PER BOT.
GLENLEVIT RESERVE SCOTCH,	1.25
BOOTH'S OLD TOM GIN,	1.00
HOMEWOOD RYE,	1.25
MONOGRAM RYE,	1.00
HIGH GRADE IMP. HOLLAND GIN,	1.00
	PER DOZ.
GOLF BRAND BEER	1.00

As these [illegible] extremely low and the goods [illegible] with [illegible] change [illegible]

F. P. Garrettson & Co.

"John Crockford."

Schooner John Crockford is in today with a cargo of fresh mined

"WHITE ASH COAL"

Which we will sell right out for

$5.50 CASH.

—AT—

PERRY BROTHERS

RUGS, MATS,

**Art Squares,
Lace Curtains,
Portieres.**

"The Cozzens" Carpet Sweeper is the best ever offered for sale.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 THAMES STREET.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Masqueraders," was presented at the Opera House Tuesday evening by a strong company under the management of Charles Frohman. There was a good-sized audience, which, however, seemed to lack the show of enthusiasm which the strong production warranted. The play is one of the modern creations, or problem plays, which deal with life as the dramatist alone finds it, and which presents phases of character which are unnatural, to say the least, and not always pleasurable. This unnaturalness has a tendency to grate upon the sensibilities of the audience, and in this play, particularly the scene where one man stakes his wife and child against another's fortune in a game of cards, is especially unpleasant. The play, however, affords many opportunities for good acting; the dramatic situations are strong, and the several characters well drawn. The company which presented "The Masqueraders" includes Forrest Robinson, who was a manly and forcible David Remon, the astronomer; Cecil Yorke, who was excellent as Sir Brice Skene, and Mabel Bert, who, as the wife, gave a charming impersonation and won and held the warmest sympathies of the audience. Charles Bowser, who is best known here in light comedy parts, had a congenial character in Montague Lushington. J. C. Padgett, as Jimmy Stokes, was capital in his small part, and Lizzie Rechelle, as Helen Larondie, Dulcie's sister, made a very pleasing impression. The minor characters were in good hands.

"The Black Crook" was presented at the Opera House yesterday afternoon and evening, before rather small audiences. The presenting company was an excellent one, the principals being especially good. The specialties were clever and were well received, the marching and ballet work was good, and those present were pleased with the performance.

"The Fatal Card," by Haddon Chambers and B. C. Stephenson, under the management of Charles Frohman, has been booked for the Opera House for Tuesday evening, December 31. The company is the same that presented the play at the Boston Museum, and is shortly to appear at a new house in New York, and should make the production in this city a treat to theatre goers.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The Christmas festivities at the Methodist Episcopal Church Tuesday evening proved a decided success. A very interesting and pleasing program, entitled "The Son of the Morning," was carried out. The church was decorated prettily, and the tree and table and the space about the platform was heavily laden with Christmas gifts for a larger proportion of the many present. The program was arranged as follows: Song, by the choir, "Break into Song;" Scripture selections, prophecies and responsive reading, by pastor and scholars; prayer, by the pastor; response by choir, "Glory be to the Father;" Scripture lesson, "The Fulfilment," by pastor and scholars; full chorus, "We sing to the Son of God;" recitation, "Hang up the Baby's Stocking," by Lizzie T. Peckham; recitation, "Santa Claus," Louise Smith; dialogue, "The Shepherds and the Kings," by six young men of the Sunday school, in costume; solo, duet and chorus, "The Evangel;" dialogue, by six little girls, "What Christmas Brought;" recitation, "Merry Christmas," Claribelle Grinnell; recitation, "Christmas Day," by Frank Brooks; "In Bethlehem of Judea," Josephine Carlson; "While Shepherds Watched," by Sadie Ward; male quartette, "The Shepherd's Song, Messrs. John Peckham, William Peckham, A. Herbert Ward and R. W. Smith; "Old Santa Claus," by Clairmont Grinnell; "A word with Santa Claus," by Florence Smith; song, by infant class, "We Love Thee, Christmas;" "Little Santa Claus," David Brown; "A Catastrophe," Harold Brooks; full chorus, "Kris Kringle," with whistling accompaniment by Robert W. Smith; "Santa Claus on the Train," Nettie Hamilton; "A Letter to Santa Claus," Everett Littlefield; song, "Far and Wide." A collection was taken at the conclusion of the program, Rev. Mr. Brooks closing with brief remarks; and then the presents were distributed. Rev. F. L. Brooks was presented with an ulster and a turkey, from his congregation; and Mrs. Brooks with a silk down puff and a sum of money. Mr. A. Herbert Ward was the recipient of a handsome picture and a sum of money in recognition of his services as chorister. Mr. Brooks closed the service with appropriate remarks, thanking his friends for their kind remembrances for himself and his wife. Each of the Sunday school pupils received a pretty present and a box of candy. The service closed with the Doxology.

All Grangers should be present at the final meeting for the year 1895, at the town hall this evening.

Miss Hazel Ward, daughter of Mr. George E. Ward, is confined to her home by illness.

Mr. Thomas J. Sherman spent Christmas in Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blair entertained yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Newton (Miss Congdon) are guests of Mrs. Newton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Henry Congdon.

Mrs. Fisher and her daughter, Miss Mabel Fisher, are guests at Wappanaug of Mrs. Isaac Chace.

Mr. William Peckham is critically ill at his home on Wapping road.

Mr. Edward Sherman, who has been guest of relatives in town, returned to his home in Brooklyn last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Peckham entertained a large company yesterday at a Christmas tree and party.

Mrs. Herbert Barker entertained yesterday Mr. and Mrs. William Gifford and Mr. Frank T. Peckham and family.

Mrs. William Irish held a family gathering at her home on Wapping road yesterday.

A family party was held at the residence of Mr. Elisha C. Peckham Christmas day, the guests including Mr. B. W. H. Peckham and family, Master Reuben Peckham, Miss Beth Peckham from Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham who have recently come from Maine for the holidays. A bountiful dinner was served, and in the evening there was a Christmas tree, speech-making and singing.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. John Dillon has gone to New York for a few days.

—Mr. R. G. Hone of New York is visiting Mr. Robert S. Hone.

—Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton.

—Steamer No. 1 was out Tuesday for her semi-annual overhauling.

—Miss Mollie Hunter has returned from a visit to Tuxedo and New York.

—Rev. Father Coyle and his sister are visiting their parents at Apponaug.

—Mr. Felix L. Tuckerman of Harvard is visiting his grandfather on Mill street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Scherer of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jurgens.

—This being St. Stephen's day, services were held at Emmanuel Church this forenoon.

—Miss Grace Barker has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Libby, in Providence.

—Mr. Fred E. Dickerson of New Bedford is here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Dickerson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Scott of Boston were guests of Miss Jeanne Ladd on Bath road Christmas day.

—The Salvation Army gave a Christmas dinner to a number of poor children in its hall yesterday.

—Mr. William Ireys of Boston spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ireys, on Church street.

—Mr. Charles D. Mueller and Miss Mueller will leave tonight for New York, where they will remain several weeks.

—Mr. Perry C. Smith, who is now located at Madison, Me., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Walter N. Hill, on Church street.

—Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter gave a dinner last night, in honor of the birthday of her daughter, Miss Bessie Hunter.

—Schooner Gardiner B. Reynolds carried away her foretopmast during a squall on her last trip from Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

—Owing to the sudden return of Congressman Bull to Washington, the dinner which was to have been given him tonight has been postponed.

—United States cruiser Maine, Captain Crowninshield, left New York Tuesday afternoon, bound for Hampton Roads to join Admiral Bunce's fleet.

—The fire department has received four of the Cooper hose repairers, which were successfully tested here at the time of the fire at the Hunt cottage on Church street.

—F. H. Templeton of Boston, George S. Whipple and F. P. Ventrone of Providence and Alfred Wenk, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Robinson and Samuel Harrison of New York are at the Perry House.

—Mrs. Christian Anderson entertained about a hundred and seventy friends at supper at the Cheswell House Christmas eve, in regular old-country style. The dining room was tastefully adorned with Christmas greens.

—Commander Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., who was a member of last summer's class at the Naval War College, and whose promotion to the rank of captain has been delayed by charges against him, received Tuesday morning a Christmas present in the form of the President's approval of his promotion. His nomination to the grade of captain will be sent to the Senate at once, and will undoubtedly be immediately confirmed.

—The torpedo outfits for the Texas and Indiana have been completed at the Torpedo Station, and work is being pushed on that for the Oregon. The Indiana is expected here in about a month to receive her outfit, but it is not known when the Texas will arrive. The Oregon's outfit will be shipped by rail to San Francisco.

—In common with the Knights Templar throughout the world, the members of Washington Commandery met at their asylum yesterday noon, to participate in the toast to the grand master of Grand Commandery and receive his address. A large number was present, and others who were unable to attend had their toasts at home.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT SYSTEM,

Fancy Globes and Colored Shades,

Office, 210 Thames St. Jacob Schleith, Agt.

Have Respect FOR YOUR Stomach.

DO not give it food that will irritate it, or retard it in the performance of its natural functions, or it will retaliate in a way decidedly unpleasant.

Have you a headache, a distress in your stomach, a pain in the side, or an irritation of the skin? These are the symptoms of disordered digestion resulting from unwholesome food.

Alum baking powders are responsible for a large part of this unwholesome food, for it is a fact, recognized by all physicians, that alum renders food with which it is mixed partially indigestible.

The danger to the public is not trifling, for alum baking powders are numerous.

How are they to be avoided?

Baking powders sold, either wholesale or retail, at a lower price than "Royal," are almost invariably made from alum, and therefore of inferior quality and dangerous to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER is made of cream of tartar, a pure, wholesome fruit acid derived from grapes. It adds positively anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food. It makes finer, lighter, sweeter food, and is more economical in use, because of its greater strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

POLICE NOTES.

Edward Henry, alias "Rammy Butts," has been released from a charge of drunkenness upon condition that he sign the pledge.

William Yeamans has retracted his plea of not guilty, and has been fined $5 and costs.

Thomas Cooney has been served with a "C. D." (common drunkard) warrant. He pleaded not guilty and his case has been continued until Friday.

Thomas Donahue, Charles H. Simms and Charles Riegel, the alleged house breakers, have been served with warrants charging breaking and entering. They pleaded not guilty and were held in the sum of $500 each. Since their arrest articles belonging to the Wilson house have been found at Riegel's home. Mrs. Riegel told the officers that they were brought there Monday night by Simms.

Willie Leary, nine and a half years of age, has been reading dime novels, and took his initial steps for a fast life by sleeping out nights. His father could stand it no longer, and last night requested Officer Moore to arrest the lad and lock him up for the night. This morning he was released after being badly frightened.

Otis McKeown and Thomas L. Nolan have each been fined $2 and costs for drunkenness, and a like amount was paid by Vincent Gill, who was charged with revelling.

Thomas Kenny has been sent "up the river" for six months for being "an idle person with no visible means of support."

Delia Ryan also goes to the state farm for half a year, for unbecoming behavior.

One bright girl in Newport did not have a merry Christmas, and all because while delivering Christmas presents to friends she lost her pocket book containing $7. She called at the Police Station and invoked the aid of Sergeant Griffith.

An equally dismal day was spent by a resident of Thames street, who on Christmas eve was presented with a bottle of whiskey in a bar room, where he saw a friend who owed him $5, which was promptly paid. The man had in one hand a bouquet of flowers, around which he wrapped the bank note, which he said would be his Christmas present to his daughter. He started for home a happy man. Near his doorway some unknown person seized the bottle of whiskey and ran away. The hitherto happy man dropped his bouquet and the $5 on his doorstep, and ran after the whiskey thief, who made his escape after putting the booty on the sidewalk, where it was recovered. Judge of the surprise of the angry man when he returned to his door and found that his bouquet, wrapped in cash, had been stolen in the meantime. The man called at the Police Station and said that if he could learn the name of the bouquet and money thief, he would donate $10 to the Police Relief Association.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, - - Auctioneer,
83 MILL STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

At NEWPORT, R. I.,

Monday, January 13, 1896,

At 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,

The Estate of the late Walter Langdon, Sunnyside Place, with Cottage House. 34,200 square feet of land, According to city survey.

The cottage has all the modern improvements, good drainage, elegantly located, either for a summer or a winter residence, in the centre of the city. Has to be seen to be appreciated. The key can be had of the auctioneer, 83 Mill street, for inspection of the property. By order of
Walter L. Kane, Delancey A. Kane, Executors.
To close the estate.

JEDDO,

THE BEST LEHIGH

COAL

In the market. Just received

—BY—

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER

Perry Mill Wharf, 341 Thames Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ANNIE NEWS,
Muenchinger-King Cottage,
Corner Bellevue avenue and Catherine; entrance on Catherine street. Office hours 11 to 2, and evenings.

**Ice Cream Sets,
Bread and Butter Plates,
Dessert Plates,
Covered Cake Plates,
Pitchers in Great Variety,
Dinner Sets,
Chocolate Sets,
After Dinner Coffees,
Fancy Pudding Dishes,**

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,
131 & 133 Thames Street.

Franklin Coal

In stove and egg size.

GENUINE LORBERRY RED ASH.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,

WM. H. BOONE, Agent.

Telephone connection.

Fresh Eggs,

Fine Creamery Butter, all kinds Imported Nuts Canned Pie Pineapples, Pie Peaches, Blueberries, Squash, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Mince Meat, Citron, Dates, Figs, Lard.

BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

NewYork Butter & Grocery House,
149 THAMES STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

For 1896.

Calendars of all kinds and prices.
Diaries for 1896.
Old Farmer's Almanac.
Church Almanac.
Ledgers, Journals and Cash Books.
A variety of New Books for those who wish to give presents for the coming New Year.
Magazine subscriptions received.

—AT—

C. E. HAMMETT, JR.'S,
202 THAMES STREET.

NEW YEAR 1896.

We have the finest line of

CARDS, BOOKLETS, POCKETBOOKS, CARDCASES and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

That we have ever shown. Prices low.

GEORGE H. CARR,
172 THAMES STREET.

Munsey's, McClure's, Peterson's, Cosmopolitan, Pleasant Hours, Godey's, Metropolitan, Romance, Ladies' Home Journal, Life's Calendar.	ANY ONE for $1.00

CLARKE'S,

FREE LIBRARY BUILDING.

**SUIT CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
POCKETBOOKS,**

Cardcases, Bill Books, Toilet Cases, Pocket Flasks, Pocket Photo Albums, Pocket Manicure Sets and Leather Novelties in great variety and low prices. Suit Cases, $4 up. Pocketbooks at all prices and largest line in the city to select from. Robes, Sleigh Bells, Riding Crops, Dash Clocks and everything in the horse line.

HENRY BIESEL & SONS,
256 & 258 Thames Street

JUST RECEIVED,

CHOICE LINE of CIGARS,

25 in Box,

Just the Thing for Christmas Presents.

—AT—

S. T. H. AILMAN'S,
42 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

INKSTANDS,

**Picture Frames of various varieties,
Fancy Boxes of various kinds,
Comb and Brush Sets, Fancy Stationery.
Music Stools for 49c., and upwards,
Mandolins for $3.50, $5 and $7.
Accordions for from $1.59 to $5.50,**

—AT—

John Vars's, 126 Thames Street,

WHEN YOU ARE in need of first-class printing, and want it done promptly and well, it will pay you to cal and see us.

DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

Special Sale
—OF—
WRAPPERS!

FOR THIS WEEK.

Fleeced flannel, wide skirt, balloon sleeve, Watteau back. Sold before Xmas for $1.25, for this sale 97c. As there is only a limited amount of these goods it will be well to look early as they sell fast. At

M. B. Lappin's

WRAPPER STORE,

145 THAMES STREET.